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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1928

NUMBER 9

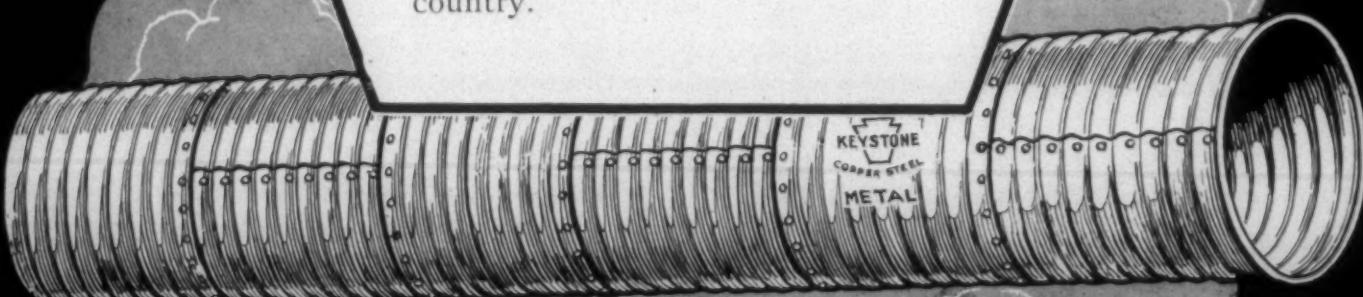


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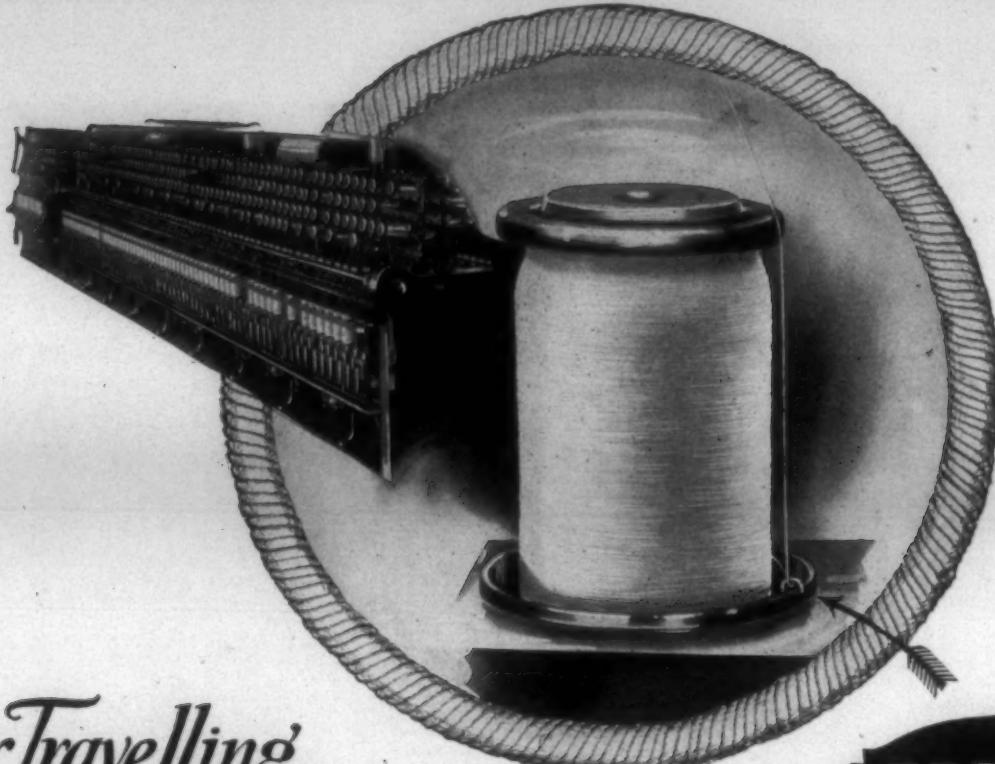
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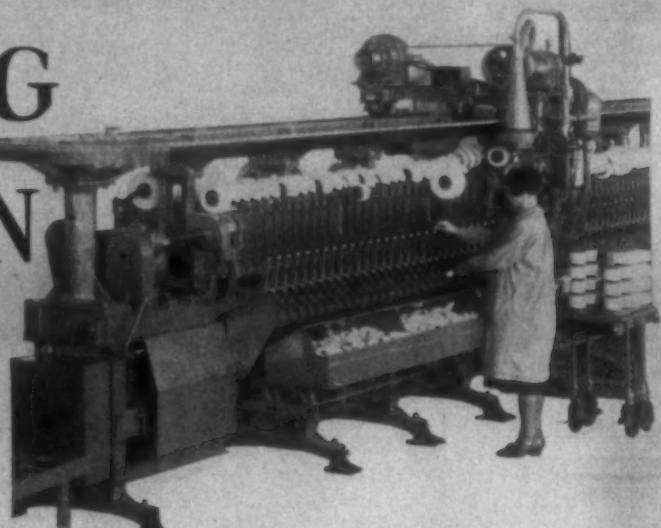
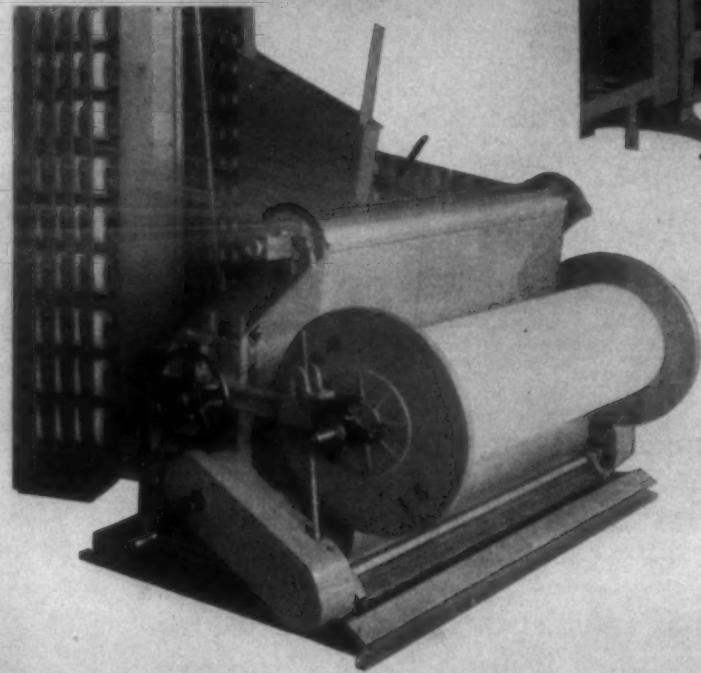
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Every Texaco Product, wherever offered throughout the world, is made from The Texas Company's own selected crudes, produced from *its own*

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OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 18 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 3, 1897

VOL. 34

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1928

NUMBER 9

## *The Foreign Trade Outlook\**

By E. P. Thomas, President, United Steel Products Company

THE international commerce, during 1927, of the 72 principal nations of the world, exceeded sixty billion dollars in value, with a gain in volume, over 1913, of about 5 per cent. The increase over 1926 was substantially the same. In that year the volume of the world's international trade returned to what it had been prior to the War.

Europe, although she has made a distinct advance, has moved ahead at a slower pace than the other five grand divisions of the world. Our own gain in volume of exports was 10 per cent. This was gratifying, as our exports for 1926 were, in many lines, abnormally large because of the British coal strike. Notwithstanding recession in those lines which were thus stimulated in 1926, the total volume of our exports of other commodities increased substantially more than 10 per cent.

The outstanding feature of the foreign trade of the United States, and also of the world, in 1927, was the price recession, which kept our increase in total value down to almost 1 per cent and in the case of some other countries, the values were less than in 1926, although the volume increased. The average price recession was approximately 10 per cent in the foreign trade of the 72 principal nations.

That, notwithstanding these receding prices, the total value of our exports of finished manufactures should have advanced, means, of course, a still larger gain in volume. In 1927 we reached a new peak in the export of finished manufactures. They were 42 per cent of our total exports, as against 38 per cent in 1925, and 34 per cent in 1922. That, in such a fierce contest for supremacy, we have been able to more than hold our own, is justification for a certain degree of satisfaction.

To American foreign traders, these figures are significant. They indicate that with our export expansion more rapid than that of our foreign competitors, the 5 per cent increase in world consumption is insufficient to satisfy their urgent need for export business in excess of the natural increase in world consumption, and that values have suffered in the scramble for business.

commodities which come into direct competition with European manu-

\*Address before National Foreign

facturers, we must expect, as a natural corollary, such recessions in prices so long as supply exceeds demand. While we are entrenching upon what the European manufacturer regards as his rightful share, the generous emission of foreign loans—while of great value in providing him with the means of more intensive competition, does not offset his deprivation of such larger excess of exports over imports as would largely obviate his need for heavy loans.

### **World Consumption Less Than Supply.**

So long as world consumption (even though expanding at a substantial rate annually) is considerable less than world supply, and countries of Europe—to export largely in excess of their imports, the continued increase of American exports will be resisted to the uttermost by our European competitors, and particularly by concessions in prices and extended terms of payment.

It would seem, therefore, that every American manufacturer, in planning his campaign for overseas trade, should carefully consider the ultimate effect on the values of his products which excessive invasion of the natural markets of his foreign competitors would entail, and to measure this against the manifest advantage of maintaining and extending his export trade, even at a relative book loss as compared with the returns from his domestic trade.

Economists who have suggested the retirement of certain manufacturers from the export market, in order that Europe might benefit to a much greater degree than their expanding business has already shown, have been confronted with the following facts:

In the first place, the lowest costs of production are only possible if our works are operated at a high percentage of capacity. Plants which are wholly or partly closed down constitute a heavy charge upon production, and increase costs. Experience has shown that export orders have frequently enabled continuous operation of enterprises which would have been compelled to close for an extended period had they been dependent alone on do-

mestic orders. Continuous operation of these works reduced the average cost of their products, and this was undoubtedly reflected in the prices at which they were sold—not only to the foreign purchasers, but also to the domestic trade—likewise in reduction of unemployment and in maintenance of high wages."

The Resolution passed by the directors of the National Association of Credit Men, on February 20, 1928, is also of interest:

"In order to maintain our present scale of prosperity, American exports must be increased. In the resulting added contacts in world markets with debtors in countries beyond the borders of the United States, our credit and financial executives must play an increasingly important part if these relations are to be kept within the bounds of sound business and still develop to their full possibilities.

"The day is fast passing when export markets can be considered only as a field for cash or secured transactions. Reasonable credit must be extended to the responsible foreign buyer. Credit has become the foundation of our domestic business structure, and in order to build a sound and comprehensive trade in foreign markets, we must have the same foundation and protection, solidifying it by vision, judgment and experience.

"We cannot agree with those who maintain that American industry should retire from the commercial battlefield of the world markets. We are no longer sufficient unto ourselves either in production or distribution. We need closer attention with broader vision to make secure a permanent outlet of our commodities, not as a side issue, but as a vitally necessary part of our trade."

This resolution brings up the timely suggestion of the effect on foreign trade of credit extension. References has already been made at previous conventions to the operation of the British Government Exports Credits scheme, and in recent years to the insurance of credits by the German Government. Attention has been called to special accommodation granted by German banks in South America and other

markets to customers who patronize German manufacturers, and the easy credit facilities, possible of extension, by European nationals who have been the recipients of generous international loans.

The economic regeneration of Europe, accomplished largely through the aid of American loans, seems to have been too little appreciated by Europeans who have indulged in criticism of American insistence on war loan repayments. The renaissance of Europe, in a brief decade, to a point where, in many lines of export business it is participating to a much greater extent than prior to the War, is due in large part to these American investments in its securities.

One of the most outstanding evidences of the recovery of Europe is the stabilization—either already accomplished or likely to be accomplished in the near future—of the currencies of the principal European nations. While the effect on our foreign commerce of this stabilization of the currencies of nations, which in the aggregate are our best customers, has undoubtedly been beneficial, there are other factors to be considered. One—of prime importance—is the payment of reparations and of international debts incurred for the prosecution of the war and for reconstruction purposes. It is obvious that, in the last analysis, these payments can only be made in the form of European exports of merchandise, and by services rendered, such as, for instance, ocean freight and insurance charges. To the extent that such credits are applied to the payment of reparations or international debts, they cease to be available for payment for American exports. If, therefore, our exports are to be increased, or even maintained at their present volume, the credits available for payment for them must also be increased, either by increasing the volume of our imports of merchandise or by constantly increasing our purchases of foreign securities and extending additional credits. While this, under certain conditions, may be perfectly safe, and good business, it is plain that it has its limits.

### **Our Real Balance of Trade.**

In arriving at a correct understanding of what is our real balance of trade, it is necessary to take into consideration what are termed by economists "invisible exports" and

Thursday, April 26, 1928.

"invisible imports." Among the "invisible exports," which serve to pay for imports into this country, are the dividends and interest accruing on American investments abroad, re-payments of loans and credits extended to foreign debtors and buyers of our products, purchases by foreign of American securities, and foreign depositors in our banks, expenditures abroad of American tourists and residents, and the remittances of immigrants from this country to Europe. After taking into consideration all of these various invisible items on both sides of the account, it is estimated that our total net import balance (i.e., the excess of imports over exports, both visible and invisible) during 1926, was \$1,025,000,000.

During the nine years, 1919 to 1927, the value of our total exports of domestic products was slightly under 47 billions of dollars, and of our imports of merchandise, during the same period, slightly over 35 billions of dollars, a difference of approximately 12 billions of dollars without taking into consideration any of the invisible exports or imports. The total of new American investments abroad during 1926 alone was \$1,332,000,000.

It is estimated that the total of our foreign investments now amounts approximately to 45 billions of dollars. For the purpose of comparison, it is estimated that Great Britain's foreign investments now amount to at least 20 billions of dollars, on which there is annually a large revenue. During a period of more than fifty years preceding the outbreak of the World War, Great Britain had constantly what economists call an "adverse balance," that is to say, her imports of merchandise heavily exceeded her exports, but nevertheless her wealth and prosperity continued to increase. During all of this period Great Britain's foreign investments steadily increased and were an important factor in increasing her exports of merchandise, but nevertheless the so-called "adverse balance" continued, for the reason that it represented the balance, over and above what was reinvested, of the profits derived from the foreign investments. The experience of Great Britain unquestionably proves that the normal condition of the foreign trade of a creditor nation, such as ours, is what the economists call an "adverse balance"—i.e., so far as excess of imports over exports is concerned—and that any other condition is abnormal and cannot exist permanently.

As our manufacturing industries continue to develop, foreign markets for constantly increasing quantities of our products will be necessary, and we must accept payment for our exports in the only form which is possible to the foreign nations to which we sell, or continue to balance the differences by liberal loans and generous remittances to Europe for expenditures there. If there is a constant increase of our foreign investments and consequently of the dividends, interest and repayments accruing from them, our imports of merchandise must continue to increase, not only to the ex-

tent necessary to cover the so-called "favorable balance" of merchandise shipments, but also, the transfer to this country of the dividends, interest and other payments accruing on our foreign investments in excess of our new exports of capital. There are, in actual practice, only two alternatives, i.e., increased imports or decreased exports. Of domestic products increased over 1926 by \$46,593,000, our imports decreased, as compared with 1926, by \$246,510,000.

The demand of Europe for our meat and raw cotton accounts for an excess of merchandise exports to that continent, by a billion dollars annually. This is practically offset by our net merchandise indebtedness to Asia and South America, leaving as a net balance our excess of manufactured exports to North America and Oceania, amounting to some 400 million dollars per year. As pointed out, this gain is offset by the fact that our foreign investments are now running at the rate of more than a billion dollars a year and are in excess of this so-called "favorable balance of trade," but as our prosperity increases, demand for foreign raw materials is certain to grow, and similar increases may reasonably be expected in the expenditures of our tourists and foreign residents and in immigrant remittances.

#### Balancing Exports and Imports

We arrive, therefore, at this analysis: our export trade must be encouraged, and increased in every practical way up to the point where we do not illogically or unjustly take away from our foreign competitors so much of their means of livelihood—their logical export trade—as to invite reprisals in both our domestic and our export markets, at starvation prices, based on starvation wages. We must consider, in many lines, our higher costs, despite the counterbalance of greater efficiency through expert methods and mass production.

On the other hand, if there occurs any serious diminution in the export of American investment capital, we must continue more largely to import, to whatever extent may be necessary, articles of luxury, raw materials and other necessities for our American industry, to the end that the aggregate may counterbalance our increased exports. Irrespective of the problematical ultimate payment of all the War debts and adjustment of reparations, we must continue for some time generously to loan our surplus investment funds abroad, in order to compete the resuscitation of Europe and expansion of industry alike for our competitors and customers, that their prosperity may increase, and that Europe in turn may resume its investments in the consuming countries to the same extent as before the War. This combined investment of the surplus wealth of the major countries can only produce an ever-increasing exchange of exports to and imports from the minor nations, whose assets will continue to expand and whose earnings will provide the means to pay the interest on their liabilities.

It is generally understood that whatever amounts of the German reparation payments (which were made in Germany in German currency under the Dawes plan) were transferred last year from Germany to the creditor nations, were enabled to be so transferred solely because of the existence of credits created by sales of German securities in the United States. In other words, the American investor provided the money for these transfers, and should he not continue to do so similar transfers will become extremely difficult, if not impossible. At the present time, Germany has no favorable balance of trade; in fact, her imports exceed her exports largely due to the very great quantities of raw material and food products which Germany must import. It will thus be seen that Germany is under great pressure to increase her exports to the maximum possible extent. Germany industrialists have been improving their plants and methods of manufacture to a very great extent, and their efficiency has been so greatly increased that their competition in the markets of the world will doubtless be considerably greater. The operations of their Cartel systems, and export syndicates, are assisting materially in their reconquest of foreign trade lost during the War.

As the flow of German and other European products to certain markets, including our own, is restricted by tariff legislation, the efforts of the European nations to sell must be intensified in those markets which are open to them, and that undoubtedly means, in many cases, increased competition with our own manufacturers. As a sequel to the recent Geneva Conference, there was drawn up a convention of 35 nations, which was signed on January 30th by the American representative, and has already been endorsed by 26 other nations. This document undertakes to abolish, within six months after its effective date, the majority of arbitrary and discriminatory trade restrictions, especially those involving the so-called quota system, which have handicapped the normal flow of trade on the Continent of Europe since the War. A further conference is to be held in May at Geneva to carry forward the program of this convention and to clarify various statistical practices, customs classifications, and nomenclature, which are at present hindering trade. It is to be hoped that this may result in a distinct improvement in the conditions of trade between the nations which are signatories of the convention referred to, including our own, and in order that our share of the foreign trade of the world may be further developed and increased to the fullest possible extent, it is incumbent upon us to do whatever lies in our power to assist in removing whatever restrictions and obstacles at present obstruct and limit our foreign trade.

#### Our Investments in Latin America

As has been already stated, the constantly increasing investments in foreign countries by Great Britain during a period of more than 50 years before the outbreak of the

World War, and which have been continued to the fullest practicable extent since the War, were an important factor in increasing British exports and merchandise. This was due, in large part, to the nature of these foreign investments which did not consist only of loans to foreign governments and municipalities and other borrowers, but of investments in profitable enterprises, including railways, mines, nitrate exploitation, manufacturing plants, and by no means the least important of these investments, the establishment in foreign markets of merchant houses engaged in the exportation of the products of the country in which they were established, and in importing—principally from Great Britain, although not exclusively—whatever products they found to be salable, or for which they could develop a demand in that country. Our own experience in Latin America—especially since the War—has been along similar lines. In 1890, our investment in the southern half of the Western Hemisphere was little better than negligible and only ten per cent of South America's imports came from the United States. In 1925, our investment in South America had already grown to something like 1½ billion dollars, and our exports to those countries had grown to more than 60 per cent of their total imports.

In Argentina and Brazil, our investments have largely consisted of loans to National Governments, Provinces and Municipalities, and only to a limited extent of participation in productive enterprises over which our investors exercised control. On the other hand, our investments in Chile and Peru, particularly in copper mining and nitrate exploitation, have been very large; and, as a result, our share of the imports of those countries is very important—much greater than in Argentina and Brazil. It, therefore, behoves us, in order to increase and develop our export trade, to assist to the fullest possible extent in developing the vast resources of Latin America by the investment of American capital under the control of American business men and engineers. All experience has proved that such development does not injure nor restrict the trade of the European nations, which, as we have shown, are under the most urgent necessity of increasing their exports, but on the contrary, the development of the resources of Latin America will enormously increase the consumptive power of the countries to the south of us, and, while creating demand for our goods, will contribute to general world prosperity by furnishing additional and profitable outlet for the products of Europe.

#### Reclassify Durham Hosiery Stock

Durham, N. C.—Stockholders of the Durham Hosiery Mills, meeting here, appointed a committee to study a plan for reclassification of the stock of the company. This plan was submitted by E. S. Parker, of Greensboro, at the request of officials of the company.

The committee will meet here next Thursday to report on the plan.

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# Manufacturing Novelty Yarn Cloths

By Colombo

THAT there has been a great improvement in the fancy cotton fabrics produced in Southern mills is well recognized by any one who is at all familiar with selling conditions. This improvement includes not only the styling of the fabric, but also the quality of the yarns from which the cloths are woven. It may be that the class of fabrics which have been selling for the past few years has had much to do with the better appearance, but without a doubt a part, at least, of the improvement is due to the natural progress of a rapidly growing industry, and a part to the increased experience obtained from a better interchange of manufacturing and finishing knowledge.

A very good illustration of this progress is shown in the development of voile cloths. When these were first produced extensively in cotton, the constructions were not quite suitable, and the yarns were often irregular and detracted from the finished product. Gradually mills became accustomed to making such fabrics, and were able to determine the correct amount of twist and the right combination to use in producing a good article, and in order for other mills to obtain business, they had to produce better yarn, if they secured many orders on these fabrics, especially if the cloth was considered high class, and was to be sold at a comparatively high price.

The use of silk yarn in voile fabrics often showed up cotton yarn irregularities through contrast, and for this reason forced the production of better yarns. When the demand for voiles began to grow less, the interest of buyers on novelty yarn fabrics increased. In many of these materials, the irregular appearance permitted the use of comparatively poor yarn, but the competition which developed and style changes have made it necessary to use much care if the best results be produced. Similar conditions have been noticed on crepes, and although the finished fabrics are rather irregular in appearance, the yarns must be better than for certain other similar weight materials, because the construction is low, and irregularities appear prominently. Possible, the ideas which are being used most extensively at present for fancy cloth fabrics are novelty yarns and crepe effects. Cloths made by such methods are used extensively for dresses, although there are other uses, and for this reason, a wide distribution is possible. Because light ground cloths have sold well, the use of novelty yarns has been of advantage, inasmuch as their heavy size has allowed much contrast to be developed, and made it possible for effects to be produced, which at other times would be considered undesirable.

One of the most important features in connection with the use of novelty yarns, and one which has not been mentioned to any great extent is that the variety and combinations which are possible in fabrics made from them are more extensive than any other class of cotton cloths formerly produced. A short investigation into the stock of fabrics carried by any large retailer will clearly demonstrate the above fact. Consumers desire to have a great deal of variety in dress materials even though they do cling to general styles when they are being used, and the use of novelty yarns affords an opportunity seldom experienced. Probably most every novelty yarn fabric is different in some essential respect from other similar cloths, even though the general cloth appearance is duplicated.

The combination of yarn sizes, the twist per inch in the yarn, and the cloth count, all have a great result on cloth effects than they are likely to have when ordinary materials are being manufactured. The fact that a mill has to use machinery and yarns available is also to have an effect on the results obtained. In addition to the wide range of effects possible from similar yarns, there are different methods of twisting, such as loop, nub, corkscrew, slab and various other ideas, both separately and in combination. In all these ideas, it is possible not only to use different sizes and twists of yarn, but also to use various colors, and in some cases various combinations of materials. All these facts are responsible for a greater variety of styles than have ever been possible, and have been the means of educating mill men in regard to the developing of fabrics.

When novelty yarn cloths first began to appear, a large majority of mill men would have, and did, state positively that they could not be made locally. It is true that a small proportion of them cannot so be made, but during the past two years many mill men who were formerly positive regarding this point have found out that they can be successfully produced, and with these mill men believe such yarns could not be made was due to unfamiliarity with the subject, and because many of them were operating in a rut through the manufacture of comparatively few styles of cloth, and no changes year in and year out.

Practically the entire range of effects are produced through the character of the yarn, and up to the present, very few attempts have been made to use any fancy weaves. Recently, the combination of novelty yarns with other fabrics has allowed a greater possibility in this connection, and certain of the styles which have been developed for this coming seasons use contain simple weaves, which aid in the result, although in most cases the prominent feature is the effect produced through the yarn. Naturally the size of the yarn precludes any great use of novelty weaves, for they would not be visible at all, and in most instances the weaves which are used are for the purpose of making the novelty yarn more prominent. A familiar novelty fab-

ric is where two twisting processes are employed, one being in one direction and the other in the reverse direction. There are six strands of yarn employed, although in some instances fewer are used to produce similar effects. If special twisters containing two sets of rolls and operating at different speeds are not available, an ordinary spinning frame can be used instead. For the yarn considered in the first spinning process, the ground threads are placed in one set of rolls, while the loop yarns are placed in a second set of rolls. The speed of the rolls in the first set is nearly twice as fast as the second set. For this reason, when the yarn is being twisted, the second set yarns winds around the ground threads, and is not held tightly enough to allow it to be satisfactorily used. Quite a little twist is inserted, inasmuch as a portion of the twist is taken out in the succeeding reverse twisting operation. While this yarn has been completed, it is taken and placed on another frame and is then twisted with two more ends.

The retwisting, or in other words the untwisting, of the first yarn loosens up the second set, and produces loops in an irregular fashion, where the extra yarn slips away from the ground yarn, and these loops are bound down firmly by the second twisting process. It is sometimes the case that the extra yarn in the first twisting process is delivered at one certain point on the ground yarn, thus creating a nub or bunch. This sort of yarn may or may not be retwisted, the method depending a good deal on the amount of twist imparted, and somewhat upon the use which is to be made of the product. Recently we have noted yarns which were made in a method such as we have just described, but which had in addition a nub effect used as a binder for the first process. Then there is a wide range of effects which are made through the introduction of either white or colored cotton stock, which yarns have been continually used in certain classes of goods such as cotton flannels.

A different amount of twist in either twisting process will affect the results and so will a change of yarn sizes or a relative change in the speed of the delivery rolls. In the retwisting process, the binding yarn is delivered about 10 per cent faster than the previously twisted yarn, this being done so as to produce the effect best, although with some yarns, the binder is delivered at the same speed as the previously twisted product.

A good many believe the cost of making novelty yarns is very high, and this is true for certain varieties, not only because of their component parts, but also because of the difficulties caused by producing, but for most varieties, the cost is comparatively low.

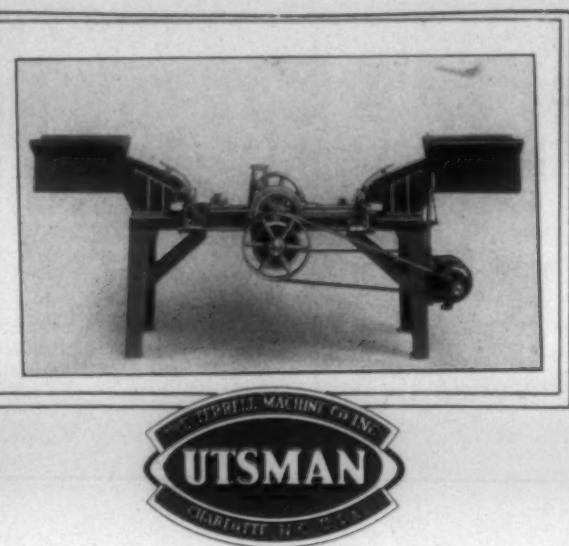
In order to obtain any thing like a correct cost, when the various yarn sizes are used, it is necessary to obtain the yarn analysis with the percentage of take ups, or relative yarn sizes. To make the problem somewhat clearer, we have used a relative single yarn size where two ends of any yarn are used. With the take up in twisting, the relative yarn sizes are as follows: 25/1 for the ground yarn; 7/1 for the loop yarn, and 22/1 for the twist yarn. Using the ordinary method to obtain the resulting yarn size when three different sizes of yarn are used and twisted together, that is, to divide the highest yarn size by itself, and the coarser sizes in succession, and then to add the results obtained. When this is completed, the highest yarn size is again divided by the result obtained, thus giving the complete yarn size.

In the yarn in such a fabric as that mentioned and discusses, the size is approximately 4.5/1. Assuming that the costs of the single yarns in the mill is known accurately, it is a comparatively easy problem to obtain the cost for each size of yarn used in producing the novelty yarn results. Inasmuch as the novelty yarn, when completed, contains 3864 yards per pound, this number of yards divided by the yards per pound in each yarn, and multiplied by the cost, will give the correct result. Of course, to the cost per pound must be added the labor cost, expense and other items for the two twisting operations. In some cases the labor cost is high, because a great deal of experimentation has to be made before satisfactory results are obtained.

There has been a general tendency to place too high a cost on the making of such yarns, mainly because few took the trouble to investigate the various items which affect the cost, and high prices offer a protection, against manufacturing costs. It must be remembered that the production on the twisters after the correct yarn effect is produced is quite large, due to the coarse yarn sizes. One of importance when making novelty yarns, and one which is often neglected is that there should be a sufficient amount of strength to make the yarn usable. Most of the strain is noted on the ground yarns and because the twisted yarns are so coarse in size, there is a tendency to expect it to stand a great deal of rough handling. This is not always possible and many yarns have been produced in which the ground yarn would break and allow the novelty effect to disappear, making bad places in the cloth. Good yarn construction permits a greater production during the twisting process, and creates much less trouble in the weave room with a higher percentage of production and a smaller number of seconds.

In addition to have stripes made of novelty yarns, the fabrics suggested is woven with a crepe construction, the number of picks and threads per inch being very low.

(Continued on Page 38)



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## Electricity and the Textile Industry\*

By Sidney B. Paine, Boston, Mass.

NECESSITY is and always has been the mother of invention. The student of the history of our national industrial life cannot fail to be impressed by the fact that each advance has been preceded by a period, in which desire for accomplishment has become increasingly urgent, until finally a solution was found—imperfect it may have been at first, but which has at least pointed out the way by which the desire may be satisfied.

We have paid our respects to the memory of John Thorp, the inventor of the spinning ring—an outstanding example of the law of progress to which I have referred. This invention was revolutionary in its character, and is largely responsible for a great advance in the art of cotton manufacturing.

I have been asked to tell you the story of the electrification of the textile mills, a development which started nearly fifty years ago.

I became connected with the electrical industry in March, 1881, when “electricity is in its infancy” was household proverb. I was not present at its birth, but I am deeply grateful that I was permitted to help rock the cradle. I entered the employ of the Edison Company, in October, 1881.

At that time, the telegraph and the mail were practically our only means of communication, as the telephone was first shown at the Centennial Exposition five years earlier, and its use in 1881 was limited to local communication. Motors were merely dynamos reversed, in that they received the current while the dynamo generated the current. In 1881, I had never seen a motor, as they were merely a laboratory toy. The largest arc machine could supply current to only ten lamps. Incandescent lamps were in the experimental stage, the fundamental patent having been issued to Edison on January 27, 1880. Their practicability was ridiculed by my first employer in the electrical industry. Horse-drawn vehicles, the steamboat and the railroads were our only means of travel. Candles, oil, and gas were our only means of illumination in our homes.

Today, the telephone has become a necessity, and its area of service has extended 3,000 miles to the Pacific Coast, and to the east across the Atlantic to Europe. The horse-drawn vehicle and the older illuminants, as such, have practically disappeared. The steam railroad and the steamboat are undergoing very material changes to enable them to remain in harmony with this electrical age. The reciprocating steam engine is no longer our reliance for furnishing power to operate our new mills. It has been superseded by the steam turbine, which, separately or in connection with water wheels, enables us to receive energy generated hundreds of miles away. We are no longer limited in our search for a suitable mill site adja-

cent to a water power, but can locate our mill wherever the conditions are most suitable for manufacturing and for the shipment of our products.

We can build our mills with a smaller investment per spindle, or for the same investment, we can use the money, which we would have expended for a power plant, in purchasing producing machinery, and thus obtain a larger return on the same investment.

In the time allotted to me to review so much of this progress as relates to the textile industry, I must confine myself to a brief reference to the initial electrical installations which have been responsible, in a large part at least, for this subsequent development.

Arc lamps were first used in a textile mill in this country by the Riverside Worsted Mills of Olneyville, R. I., in February 1879, the order being placed with the Brush Electric Co. of Cleveland, Ohio.

The Orange County Woolen Mills of Newburgh, N. Y., was the first textile mill to use incandescent lamps, when, early in 1881, a 60-light Edison dynamo was installed. A little later in the same year, an Edison dynamo was placed in the Wamsutter Mills to determine whether an 8 or 16-candle power lamp was best suited for mill illumination. As a result of this test, an order was placed for three 250-light (16-candle power) dynamos for the new No. 6 mill. This installation attracted much attention, not only on account of its size, but also because it was the first new mill to be illuminated throughout by incandescent lamps with no provision for any other illuminant, as all gas piping was omitted.

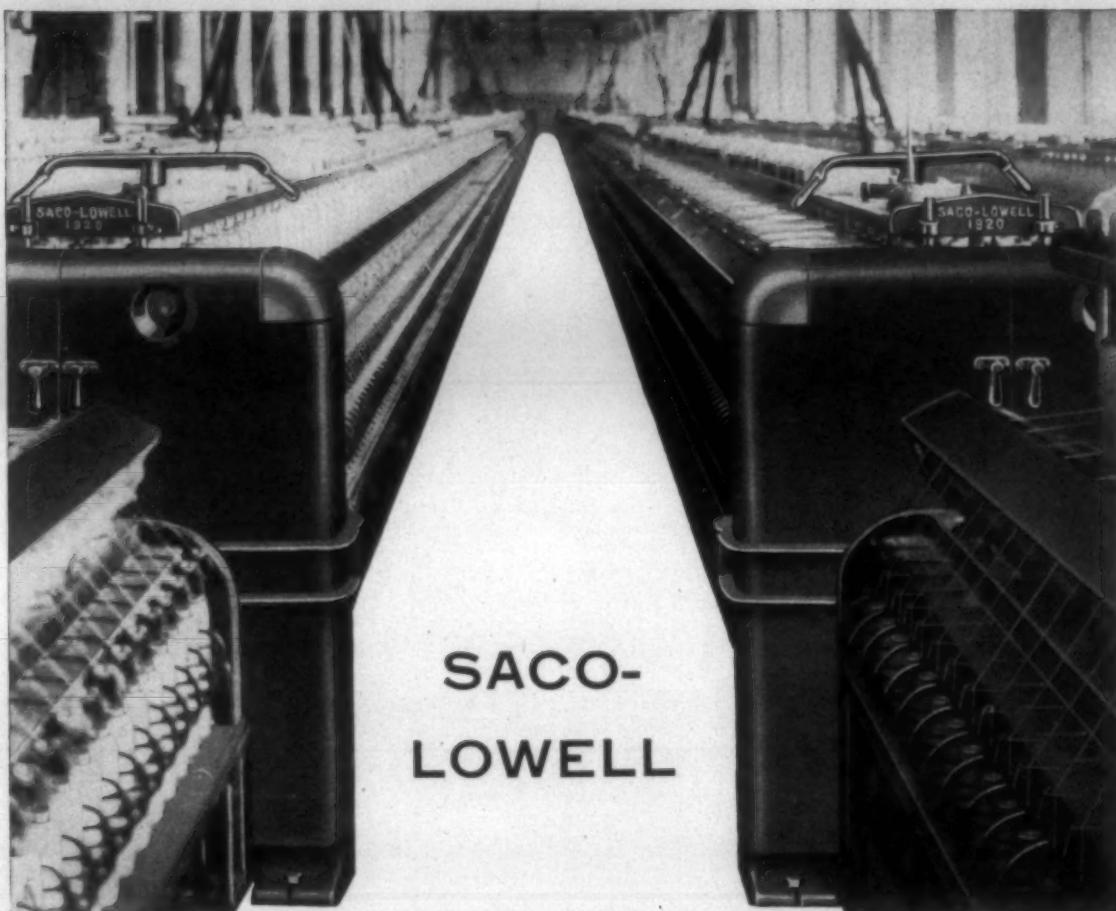
In October 1882, the Grinnell Mills, also in New Bedford, ordered three 250-light Edison dynamos, which still are in operation. These are probably the oldest electrical generators now in use.

From the results obtained at these and other similar installations the incandescent lamp has become the generally accepted means of illuminating textile mills.

The first attempt to operate a calico printing machine by motors was made at Dunnell Print Works in Pawtucket, R. I., in 1891. Nearly two years elapsed before a suitable method of speed control was devised, by which a range in speed of ten to one was obtained, which was a much wider range than had been possible with individual engines or by cones. This method of control was known later as the “Ward Leonard System,” and was generally used until the advent, a few years ago, of the 3-phase brush shifting motor. The successful issue of this experimental work was largely due to the ability and perseverance of Arthur R. Bush, engineer of the Edison Co. for isolated lighting, ably assisted by Edwin Dutton and George F. Steele. Stephen Greene, long an active member of the New

\*Address before National Cotton Manufacturers Association.

(Continued on Page 32)



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## Spinning Frames

As the largest manufacturer of textile machinery in America, the Saco-Lowell Shops can offer the textile industry the advantages of mass production. It produces quality machines at constantly reducing costs. Coincident with this, Saco-Lowell machines, spinning frames, for instance, have uniformity. Planned production and accurate machining allow interchangeability of parts, not only with new machines, but with older models. New attachments, developed by our engineers, can be easily installed on older models. It pays to use Saco-Lowell spinning frames,—right now and over a period of years.

*Read the Saco-Lowell "Bulletin" for cost-cutting hints on the operation of textile machinery. A copy will be sent regularly, on request.*

# SACO-LOWELL

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ATLANTA, GA.

Thursday, April 26, 1928.

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Brush

# Cleaning Power

WHEN you equip your plant with Perkins Practical Brushes you give your operatives all the cleaning power they need. Power to do all kinds of cleaning jobs in the shortest time with the least possible labor. Cleaning power that saves money and makes money for you. For every one of our brushes is a specially engineered product, made right to do its job right, and keen on doing it right long after ordinary brushes are thrown into the discard.

This is the famous No. 164 Perkins Practical Loom Duster. Guaranteed, of course.



For instance: One man using a Perkins Practical Floor Sweep will do as much work as three men using the best quality brooms — and the Floor Sweep will last four times as long as the best broom. This is the kind of cleaning power you need — to make your mill more profitable. Write for illustrated folders and price lists.

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Atlanta Brush Co. Atlanta, Ga.

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Textile  
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A dependable assistant in sizing Cotton Warps

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

Bosson & Lane

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## Opening and Cleaning of Cotton\*

By Thomas Hagan, Manager, The Textile Development Co., Boston, Mass.

IN discussing this subject of "Opening and Cleaning," I should like to look at it from as general a viewpoint as possible. In other words, I do not care to entertain any discussion of individual machines, but to discuss rather the character of the picking departments, in relation to task allotted to the opening and getting the most possible out of the cotton that is being used.

Twenty-five years ago, as a general thing, higher grades of cotton were used than are used today. The opening room was considered a place to open the bales, and break them up somewhat before the cotton was sent to aging bins. The picker room was considered the place to clean cotton. In the last few years, however, this situation has been changed. The desire for economy has caused the majority of mills to eliminate the aging bins. However, it has not been proven that it was real economy. Two-process picking has succeeded three-process picking, and the picker room is looked upon more as a lap-forming room than a cleaning room, while a greater part of the cleaning has been delegated to the opening room. With this proposition, we have found one idea following another idea so rapidly that the opening and picking have given the impression that they were subjected to one fad after another. Every few months, we find some new cleaning machine that is said to take out some additional waste, until we find today that there is no unity of opinion regarding what equipment should be used for opening and cleaning.

To narrow this discussion down, let us consider only a print cloth mill. The same ideas will apply, to a greater or lesser extent, to mills manufacturing other products, with modifications for the character of the cotton used. Our opinion of the opening rooms, that are found in the majority of mills, is, in a nutshell, that they are illogical. The typical equipment that we find in opening rooms today is, a bale breaker, or two breakers in tandem, followed by a Buckley or lattice section, and then by a vertical opener. I have not tried to apply the trade names of the different machines, as all the leading machine companies are building sections that answer to this description, and almost all are recommending a layout that is somewhat similar to this. Mills will lay out around such a unit from 4 to 20 bales of cotton, usually with a certain percentage of higher grade bales, and the remaining bales of lower grades. Our opinion of such an arrangement is frankly that it does not get anywhere nearly the maximum virtue out of the cotton. Our reasons are as follows:

### Blending.

Such an arrangement does not blend the cotton. This may sound like a broad statement, but I believe that an examination of any such

\*Address before National Cotton Manufacturers Association.

unit will substantiate what I have said. In the first place, a bale breaker will not hold the cotton from more than 3 bales at a time, in the way that the cotton is fed into it at the average mill. We have stood back of a great many bale breakers, and we have found that one lump of cotton will be fed in, in times varying from every minute to every three minutes. In other words, you put cotton in at the best from one bale every minute, followed by other bales at minute intervals, and, as I said, the bale breaker holds cotton from not more than three bales at a time. If the feed apron was 100 yards long, and there were 100 bales around it, you would still be feeding one bale at a time and never blending more than three bales at any given period. Surely no one can claim that this is blending cotton properly.

The second bale breaker in tandem helps very slightly in that some of the cotton is continuously coming in from the first, and blending with some of the cotton on the second breaker. At the same time, you are only feeding, under best conditions, cotton from one bale every minute. Therefore, I believe it is logical to say that a bale breaker or bale breakers in tandem do not blend cotton adequately.

### Machine Succession

Under the arrangements that we have outlined, the Buckley section follows the last bale breaker. A Buckley section is a cleaning machine. This is followed by a vertical opener. The vertical opener is fundamentally not a cleaning machine, but an opening machine, and we believe it is safe to say all machine builders will agree. In other words, this arrangement of machines attempts to clean cotton and open it afterwards. We believe that the cotton should be opened completely before the effort is made to clean it.

Again, a bale breaker and a vertical opener are, comparatively speaking, high-production units. A Buckley section is a low-production unit. To sandwich a low-production unit between two high-production units, either lessens the work of the high-production units, or crowds the low-production unit so that it will not do the work that it should do properly, because it is forced to do too much.

We believe that a Buckley beater, no matter what name you call it by, is a splendid beater. It is a rubbing beater, and not a striking beater. It should be run slowly, and does not injure fibres. We can say nothing against the Buckley beater, but we do believe very strongly that the place for the Buckley beater is in the picker room, and its place is not in the opening room.

### Mixing of Grades.

Under the system outlined, we feel that there is no perfect blending of cotton of different grades. A mill will say that they lay down a certain number of low-grade bales

(Continued on Page 35)



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More Efficient than Either.  
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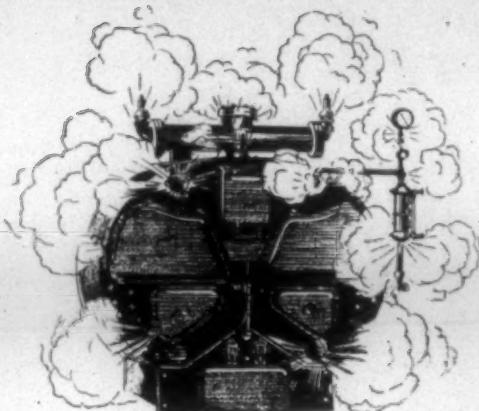
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The best and surest way to conserve your power is to use a cylinder oil that gives best protection against the friction of valves, piston rings and rods. Such an oil must atomize easily to give it the proper spread as the steam carries it forward at high velocity. It must function perfectly under the steam temperature conditions. No wonder cylinder lubrication often causes trouble.

"Standard" Esso cylinder oil is of highest quality and meets all the requirements of steam cylinder lubrication. It is the result of many years study and improvement by highly trained lubricating specialists. It steps up steam engine efficiency— holds down operation costs.

**"Standard" mill lubricants are safest  
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"STANDARD" Mill Cot Lubricant D 10

Steam Cylinders  
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—Automobiles  
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—Leather Belts  
—Electric Motors  
—Comb-boxes

A complete line of oils and greases for automobile lubrication.



Whenever a product of petroleum is sold under this emblem you can be sure of its uniformity and high quality.

# "STANDARD" Lubricants

## Magazine Advertising

Address by S. R. Latshaw, President Butterick Publishing Co., New York, before National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

THE textile industry in this country is so large, so old, there is so much invested capital, so many hands employed, and so varied an output as to make sweeping generalizations more than normally inaccurate. Even with a rigid attempt to delimit the subject I touch upon this afternoon, I realize the futility of attempting anything comprehensive.

As we are asked to discuss a phase of advertising in the cotton textile field, we may at once eliminate from consideration cotton knit goods, which because of their finished character and method both of purchase by the consumer and convenience in selling by wholesaler and retailer were the first to adopt a trade-mark and advertising.

Some of your woven cotton textiles that enter into the field are likely to remain unidentified and unadvertised to the general public. Fabrics for the making of sails, automobile tires, imitation leathers, tickings, denims and the like, will, as I say, probably continue unheralded and unsung. Some staples, generally sheets and sheetings have been and will continue to be profitably advertised.

With your permission we have left then to consider cotton dress fabrics, at present purchased by the Potashers and Perlmutterers for the making of ready-to-wear garments, or moving for sale through wholesale and retail channels to the ultimate consumer as yard goods to be manufactured into garments through home sewing, or through professional dressmakers.

In the last quarter century, the ready-to-wear industry has grown amazingly, and in my opinion, will continue to grow, but at a rate somewhat retarded. 1925, for example, showed a loss of 4½ per cent as compared with 1923.

The restriction of immigration, the perennial unrest in the needle trades, the continually shortening style cycle with attendant necessity of large retail mark-ups, to provide for the almost inevitable markdowns, have contributed to the necessity for mass production in the cutting-up trade.

With the inevitable standardization of women's style thus indicated, little place is left for the woman unable to wear garments cut to the flapper figure or who demands some individuality in style, some departure from the uniformity of a robot. The tendency seems apparent that the adoption of quantity production leads to a skimming both in quantity and the quality of the fabrics employed and in the workmanship as well. This tendency complicates the difficulty of a textile manufacturer advertising his trade marks in conjunction with ready-to-wear, if he must share, however unjustly, any portion of criticism that may attach to scant measure or poor workmanship in the finished garment when known to be made of his material.

When I addressed you before, I predicted some changes then impending with wholesalers and jobbers. Since that time one of the great jobbing houses has liquidated and another has changed, in part at least, its character by the purchase of manufacturing properties and thereby has become a distributing manufacturer. The textile jobber as the years go by serves a slowly decreasing territory and becomes in function, more nearly automatic.

The great department stores, while really no more cordial to national trade marks than before, have found in many lines that expediency dictates an acceptance of the lesser sales cost of selling a trade-marked nationally advertised commodity, which if not actually "in demand," at least has acquired a consumer receptivity or acceptance which facilitates selling to an extent to offset the desire of the merchant to handle only goods under his own trade mark or brand name. Today, the largest department or dry goods stores do not welcome the new lines with open arms. They never have, and in my opinion never will. On the other hand, the stores' reluctance is not fundamental, unified nor constant.

While antiquated distributing machinery, passive resistance by the largest merchants, and possibly some over-production, may seem important factors in the decade that has passed, I believe that the chief liability of the dress goods manufacturer in cottons has been the superior competition in style from makers of silks, rayons and other newly developed fibres.

I have known something of textile mill conditions for the last twenty years. From the standpoint of an outsider, it seems clear to me that the general shortcomings have been in design rather than in the raw material, the manufacturing or labor.

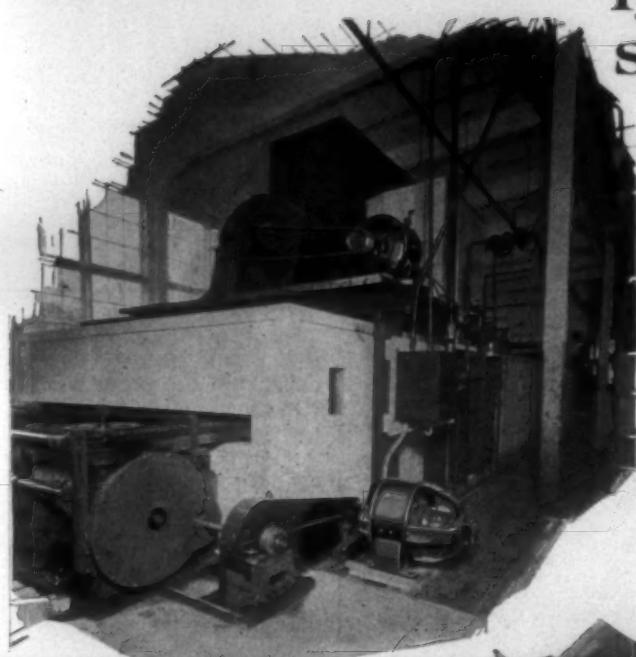
I am not now saying, or never have said to you gentlemen, that advertising would have been or is a panacea. For the sake of clarity I am even willing to go so far as to say that I do not believe advertising should be used except for the exploitation of goods that would sell without advertising.

It seems to me clear that a retail dress fabrics are purchased by women, and that if advertising of dress fabrics is to be undertaken by an individual manufacturer or by an association of manufacturers, the messages should be directed with maximum result and minimum waste to the woman who buys for the home. If advertising is to be done on a national scale, it would seem to me that the women's magazines of large circulation should be selected as the first line of approach. Probably I am biased in this matter, but in any event, I am sure that the consideration of the selection of the media in which advertising may appear is at most secondary.

(Continued on Page 36)

# (Motor drives for finishing machines)

## Type BD and Type CD adjustable-speed direct-current motors

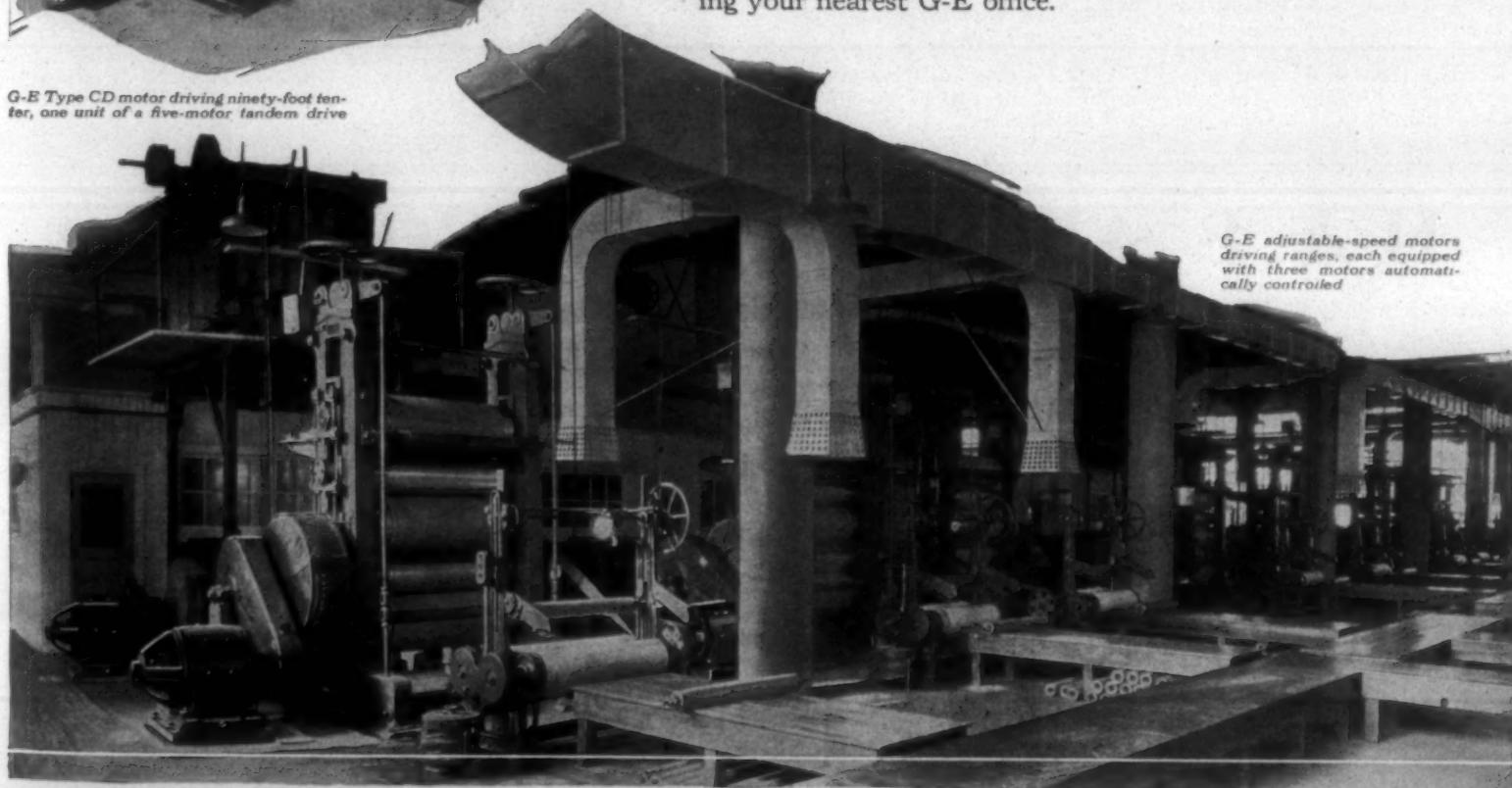


G-E Type CD motor driving ninety-foot tener, one unit of a five-motor tandem drive

Types BD and CD direct-current motors are adaptable to many types of textile machines. They are the product of forty years of experience; they are distinguished by utmost simplicity, excellent commutation, exceptional insulation, and by speed stability throughout the entire operating range.

These motors are supplied for either constant or adjustable speed, including the Ward Leonard system of variable-voltage control.

Type BTA motors, too, are available for alternating-current drive of adjustable-speed machines. In fact, General Electric supplies complete equipment for every application of electric power to the textile industry. Avail yourself of the advice of G-E textile specialists by writing or telephoning your nearest G-E office.



G-E adjustable-speed motors driving ranges, each equipped with three motors automatically controlled

Apply the proper G-E motor and the correct G-E controller to a specific task, following the recommendations of G-E specialists in electric drive, and you have G-E Motorized Power.



**Motorized Power**  
-fitted to every need

231-16

**GENERAL ELECTRIC**  
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK. SALES OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

## Sloan Discusses Distribution

FOLLOWING is the text of an address by George A. Sloan, secretary of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., at the first annual convention of the Wholesale Dry Goods Association of the United States, in St. Louis, Mo., April 24:

It is a privilege and very real pleasure for me to be with you on this auspicious occasion. At the outset I should like to congratulate your officers and members alike for the progress that has been made in bringing about the formation of the new Wholesale Dry Goods Association of the United States, thereby adding another important member to the family of industrial trade organizations. I have followed the development of your association with a great amount of interest and am fully aware of the time and thought that has been given the matter by Mr. Howse, Mr. Bond, Mr. Bell, Mr. Ray, Mr. King and others. If I may revert to military parlance I would propose the distinguished service medal of your industry for these gentlemen with special citations for their vision, their courage and, above all, their determination to promote the progress of the wholesalers through co-operative effort.

I also feel that your committee and the members of your association are to be congratulated for having secured Alvin Dodd as director-general of your association. His experience as manager of the Domestic

Distribution Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States should qualify him in a unique and no uncertain way to perform a constructive service for your industry at this time. Mr. Hines and I shall look forward to encouraging the happy contact already established with him and I hope that he will feel free to come to the Institute at all times, just as we anticipate the pleasure of taking up with him matters of mutual concern.

Both the Cotton-Textile Institute and the cotton textile industry are deeply interested in the work which you have undertaken. Many of your problems are our problems and if they are to be worked out to a successful conclusion it must be done in unison. So important has Mr. Hines considered this that last September he invited your association, the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants, the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics, the Converters' Association, and the National Retail Dry Goods Association to meet with representatives of the Institute for the purpose of considering what could be done to work out the common problems of distribution. As a result of this conference it was decided to refer to a distributors' committee the following matters:

1. The effects of hand-to-mouth buying on the cost of manufacture and distribution.

2. What should be the manufacturers' policy in selling to:

- (1) Wholesalers,
- (2) Retailers, mail order houses, chain stores and buying organizations.

The following members of the distributors' committee have now been appointed and will hold their first meeting the middle of next month:

Cotton-Textile Institute — H. F.



GEORGE E. SLOAN,  
Secretary Cotton-Textile Institute

Lippitt, Chr. Board, Manville-Jenckes Co., Providence, R. I.; H. P. Kendall, Treas., Kendall Mills, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Association of Cotton Textile Merchants—Bertram H. Borden, M. C. D. Borden & Co., New York; Benjamin F. Meffert, Amory, Browne & Co., New York.

Converters' Association — Albert Mannheimer, Standard Cloth Co., New York; M. J. Warner, Pres., Converters' Association, M. J. Warren Co., New York.

National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics—Albert R. White, Mt. Hope Finishing Co., New York; H. R. Gessner, Millville Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wholesale Dry Goods Association of the U. S.—W. J. D. Bell, Pres., Quinn, Marshall Co., Lynchburg, Va.; S. M. Bond, Pres., Root & McBride Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

National Retail Dry Goods Association—Ralph C. Hudson, Pres., National Retail Dry Goods Association, O'Neill & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Edgar S. Bamberger, L. Bamberger & Co., Newark, N. J.

In considering our common problems, I believe that the task will be simplified by reducing them to their lowest common denominators. I must, however, confess to considerable diffidence in discussing these problems before you gentlemen who have spent a business lifetime in the

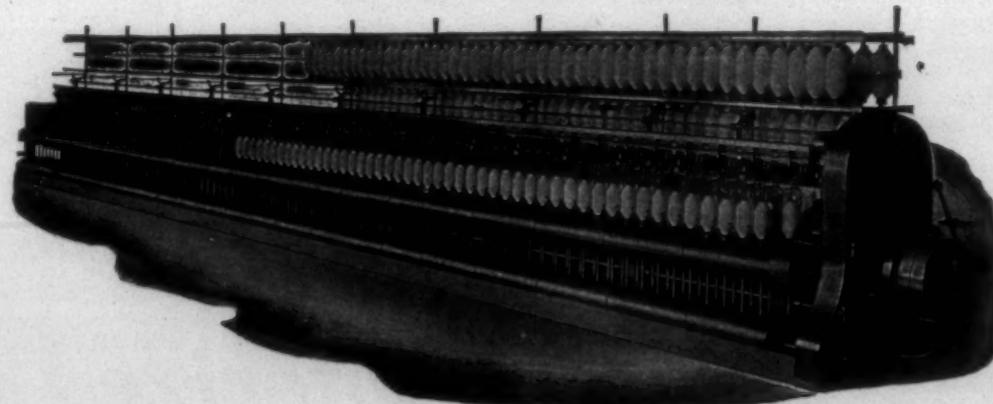
(Continued on Page 38)

## H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.

Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Office: 814-816 Atlanta Trust Co. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

### IMPROVED SLUBBING, INTERMEDIATE ROVING and JACK FRAMES



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### COTTON MACHINERY

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*for fine numbers and for finishing.*

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*latest and best sizing for Rayon Yarns and other lustrous materials.*

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# Practical Discussions By Practical Men

## Point of Contact With the Thread Guides.

Editor:

When specifying thread guides for spinning frames, should the surface of the point of contact with the yarn end be straight, curved or self-centering by being made at an acute angle.

ALA.

## Loose Hinge Pins.

Editor:

It occurs to me that as there is so much valuable information given out in the Discussion Page of your paper, that I might secure some pointer with reference to how to overcome the trouble we are having with loose pins or worn out pins in the brass hinges of our thread boards, on the spinning frames and the twisters?

PIN.

## Cockled Yarn Prevention

Editor:

In order to prevent cockled yarn, is there any other means to determine the likelihood of having cockled yarn than by setting the rolls according to the staple length?

TREAS.

## Answer to Treas.

Editor:

Calling attention to a question propounded by "Treas." in which he desires to ascertain if there is any other means besides setting the rolls to the length of the staple in order to prevent the possibility of making cockled yarn. I consider this is a wise question because "an ounce is worth more than a pound of prevention" is worth more than a pound of cure. I'd like to work for that Treas., because I can assure him that there is another way of determining whether there is a tendency for the yarn to cockle.

There are two easy ways of ascertaining this as follows:

1. Stop the frame and then examine the ends to see if any of them are cockled.

2. Run the frame very slowly and note the effect on the ends. If there is any tendency for the stock to cockle it will show in this way without fail.

Practical.

## Answer to Assistant Supt.

Editor:

In answer to Assistant Supt., who asks if the twist in the roving be reversed when making reversed twisted yarns? I beg the liberty of answering his question.

There would be no perceptible advantage in reversing the roving twist when making reversed twisted yarns. Theoretically the roving being generally twisted in the same direction of the yarn would indicate that the lay of the twist was being prepared for the subsequent twist

The Practical Discussion Department of the Southern Textile Bulletin is open to all readers whether they are interested in seeking information on technical questions or are willing to help "the other fellow" who has experienced trouble in some phase of his work.

The questions and answers are from practical men and have often proved extremely valuable in giving help when it was urgently needed.

The interchange of ideas between superintendents and overseers develops a great deal of worth while information that results in much practical benefit to the men who are concerned with similar problems.

You are invited to make free use of this department and to join in discussing various problems that are mentioned from week to week. Do not hesitate because you do not feel that you are an experienced writer. We will take care of that part of it.—Editor.

to be applied to the yarn. However, as the relation of roving twist to yarn twist is so remote, it is doubtful if the roving twist has much influence on the yarn twist.

For example, the ratio of roving twist to yarn twist may vary from 1-10 to 1-120 of the yarn twist, and this fraction of twist in a roving would not tend to influence the direction of the twist in the yarn.

TECH.

## Answer to Coarse Yarn.

Editor:

I saw a question in these columns relative to trouble "Coarse Yarn" is having with heavy places in his yarn. I will advise Coarse Yarn to go to the card room and ask the carder to size about one dozen bobbins of roving and see how much the roving varies. If his roving all sizes 240 H.R. take this roving, put it in and spin a size. Size it and see how much it varies. I don't think he can do very much with single roving. Sometimes the drawing frame fails to stop when the can gets empty; this would cause a part of his trouble.

LEARNER.

## Split Bobbins.

Editor:

As we are much troubled about our spinning bobbins, what is the cause and the remedy for this costly evil?

Bobbin.

Editor:

Bobbin request for information regarding the cause of bobbin breaking and the remedy. For his information, if I can have a little space in your Discussion columns, I will be glad to render such advice as one of your interested readers can offer.

To begin with, it is very important to have a well made, strong durable bobbin. Many bobbins are made from wood which splits easily. Select only the best stock and have the bobbins well made. This means to look out and not have them any more thin-walled than is needed for lighteners of load on the spindle. Some spinning bobbins are made too thimble-like at the top above the spindle blade. Be careful not to

have too much air space between the full length of the spindle blade and the inner wall of the bobbin. The base of the bobbin should have at the least one-fourth of inch thick of wood all around the acorn grip of the spindle. And no bobbins should be without one or more good spring steel rings to re-enforce the wooden barrel at the base. And if the mill can afford to have the bobbins armored or shielded, either inside or outside or both, it will pay in the end.

Lastly, be sure that the spinners do not hit the bobbins with a clearer to seat the bobbin when some of them are not fully seated. More bobbins are split in this way than by any other means.

Maryland.

## Answer to Serious.

Editor:

Serious wants to know if he increases the turn of twist 25 per cent would the strength of the yarn increase 25 per cent. It would not. That is, if he already had enough twist in the yarn.

I would advise Serious to go back to his spinning and make some tests. Say, if he has a 40-tooth twist gear on his spinning test the yarn. Then take the 40 off, put on 42. Make another test, also make a test with a 38-tooth gear take these bobbins he tests from, and put them on his twister and test them. Probably he can increase his strength by changing gear on spinning and not bother the gear on the twister. People who buy the ply yarn require so many turns per inch.

SUPER.

## Bunchless Automatic Cleaner

The "Bunchless Automatic Cleaner" for preventing accumulation of fly and lint on roving, spinning and twisting frames and spoolers, which is manufactured by Firth-Smith Co., of Boston, is steadily gaining in popularity, the company reports. Sales to Southern mills are showing a substantial increase, and very favorable reports of the efficiency of the device are being received.

This automatic cleaner is the invention of William B. Watkins of Roxboro, N. C., Southern sales agent for Firth-Smith Co. Mr. Watkins is a practical mill man with 18 years experience in the mill and has been with the engineering and sales department of the company for the past 3 years.

The cleaner eliminates the necessity of cleaning by hand while the frames are running, which is a never ending bunch hazard, hence its name "Bunchless Cleaner." It has no physical connection with any part of the frames and needs no attention from the help. It consists of a fan of special type enclosed in an aird distributor, mounted on a traveling carriage propelled by electric trolley on an endless monorail, suspended from the ceiling directly over the center of the frames. It is arranged in separate units; each unit operated by 1-3 h. p. motor travels all day over a group of frames, passing over each frame every 3 to 5 minutes.

When the cleaner reaches the belt ends of the frames it automatically switches and passes the belts edge-wise, then springs back into position ready for the passage over the next frame.

Special air distributors are furnished for the different types of frames. They are arranged with several outlets through which a gentle stream of air is directed to the different parts of the frame, thereby preventing the usual accumulation of lint and fly above the working rail. It puts the humidity in the work and helps air circulation throughout the room.

## Boiler Explosion Kills Mill Employee

One man was killed and two badly injured when a boiler exploded at the Cannon Manufacturing Company, Kannapolis, N. C., and the plant was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. Arthur Thompson was so badly burned that he died and R. E. Dancy and Guy Orr were severely scalded. They were the only men in the boiler room at the time of the explosion, which is described as a "slow explosion" or the release of steam from the boiler when every valve opened simultaneously, flooding the room with steam.

## Nelson Cites Textile Growth

Thomas Nelson, Dean of the Textile School of North Carolina State College, delivered an address on the Development of the North Carolina Textile Industry at the Industrial Institute conducted by the Eastern Carolina Chamber of Commerce during the Eastern Carolina Exposition at Goldsboro.

## Plans for American Association Meeting

PREPARATIONS virtually have been completed for the thirty-second annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which is to be held in Hotel Jefferson, Richmond, Va., May 17 and 18. The association is composed of leading cotton textile manufacturers of the South from Maryland to Mexico and also includes a number of manufacturers of the North.

The first draft of the program was announced from the office of the headquarters of the association in Charlotte by W. M. McLaurine, secretary and treasurer. Indications, he said, are that the convention will be the largest attended of any textile meeting ever held in the South.

### Seek to Improve Conditions.

"Present depressed industrial and economic conditions are the now determined decision of the manufacturers to improve them are factors that indicates a large gathering," Mr. McLaurine explained. He added that already more than 400 hotel and banquet reservations had been planned for pertinent and practical discussions of vital subjects, and several prominent speakers appear on the program.

A large number of cotton merchants of New York and textile manufacturers of New England are expected to attend the convention. Invitations have been sent to Spencer Turner, president of the Asso-

ciation of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, and Col. G. Edward Buxton, president of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, to attend the convention. The National association is made up of Northern manufacturers.

The board of government of the association will hold its regular spring meeting in the Hotel Jefferson on the night of May 16, it was announced.

The convention proper will convene the next morning with the president, George S. Harris, of Atlanta, presiding. Mr. Harris is president of the Exposition Cotton Mills and a director and a member of the executive committee of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

Reports will be received from the officers. It was announced that the president's address this year has been planned "for direction and does not deal in any general subject matter." Mr. Harris is a practical mill man as well as a student of textile conditions and there is no doubt that his address will be one of the high points of the convention.

In addition to the general reports, which will show much activity and many accomplishments, there will be the following addresses on the first day:

George E. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, will discuss "The Stress of Present Day Competition." Mr.

Roberts is a noted banker and an economist of authority and influence.

Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Government, will discuss some phase of foreign and domestic trade.

Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., of New York, will discuss the development and progress of the Institute, which was formed last year. He always commands the attention of his audience and it is expected that the ball room will be crowded when he delivers his address.

W. D. Anderson, of Macon, Ga., president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, will speak on "Some of the Conditions Confronting the Cotton Mills of the South." Mr. McLaurine remarked that Mr. Anderson's "fair and impartial mind makes his pronouncements of great value," adding that "this is subject of a peculiar interest to all members at present."

### Annual Banquet May 17

The thirty-second annual banquet will be held in the Jefferson Hotel on the evening of May 17, beginning 7:30 o'clock. President Harris will act as toastmaster. During the banquet the honor guests will be presented and then there will be an address by Capt. Irving O'Han, "Soldier of Fortune," who is one

of the leading humorous speakers of the country, often heard by the manufacturers of New England and elsewhere.

While the banquet is in progress the local committee of Richmond will give a dinner to the visiting ladies at the Commonwealth Club. The ladies also will be entertained at a luncheon at the Country Club of Virginia on May 17.

Following the banquet and dinner, there will be an informal dance in the main dining room of the hotel.

On Friday morning, May 18, Miss Catherine Dozier, of the Pacolet Manufacturing Co., of Pacolet, S. C., will speak on the subject of "Educational Advancement in Cotton Mill Villages." Miss Dozier is recognized as one of the outstanding educators in the industrial life of the South.

Following her address, Miss Marjorie A. Potwin, of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., will speak on the subject of "Societal Engineering." Miss Potwin, it is understood, is much in demand as a speaker because of her vast store of information on social subjects and the splendid work she has done in her present position.

There will also be another address, but the speaker selected has not yet accepted the invitation.

Following the addresses there will be an executive business session.

(Continued on Page 33)

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## Moisture Content of Cotton

TWO papers dealing with the Moisture Content of Cotton were presented at the meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in Boston this week. One of them was read by J. Frank Morrissey, superintendent of the Interlaken Mills, Harris, R. I., and the other was presented by William Watson, Cotton Technologist at the Warwick Mills, Centreville, R. I. Both papers are presented here.

### Mr. Morrissey's Paper.

Mr. Morrissey spoke as follows:

Moisture Content in Cotton is a subject that many of us have given but little attention to, due no doubt to the fact that we have felt it took elaborate and expensive apparatus and specially trained operatives to get at the facts.

It is the purpose of this paper to bring to the attention of some of the members who are not equipped with laboratories, that this important information may be gathered in their own plants in a very simple way, with inexpensive apparatus and by the ordinary labor in the rooms where you may choose to make your tests.

I was lead into this line of endeavor by a series of picker fires of unaccounted origin and on appealing to the Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies came in contact with F. J. Hoxie and his novel method of determining moisture content in cotton, a description of which was read before this association in a paper given by Mr. Hoxie in 1916 entitled "The Moisture Conditioning of Cotton with Relation Picker Fires." The results obtained by these tests were not only interesting in the facts that they developed but they opened up a new and simple method of making similar tests throughout the mill.

Our method of handling the cotton in our opener room prior to the tests was to take a sufficient number of bales for each day's run from the storehouse to the opener room, remove the hoops and sacking, and place the bales along one side of the feed apron. In this way the opened bales remain exposed to the dry air of the opener room a day and a night, and in some cases during the week-end would go over until Tuesday morning. This lead to excessive drying during the months when steam was used for heating.

Our first test was to obtain the moisture content of the cotton under these conditions and the operator of the bale breaker would place a small sample from each bale in the box with the recording hygrometer. These samples were taken from the top, middle, and bottom of the bales as they were used, the curve as drawn by the hygrometer showing clearly the moisture content of the cotton as it was fed into the bale breaker. The tests showed that the cotton contained less than 6 per cent moisture, which is considered dry, at least from an underwriter's point of view, due to the fact that cotton in this condition is readily ignited by any substance

that would cause a spark in any of the machines handling it at this point.

Tests were then made of the cotton in the bales in the storehouse, which showed a moisture content of about 8½ per cent, this will vary somewhat according to season.

We then changed our method of handling the cotton at this point, bringing the bales into the opener room only as needed, and after removing the hoops and sacking, fed them directly to the bale breaker apron. Moisture tests made with this method of handling, with samples taken as before from the top, middle and bottom of the bale as it was being used, showed the moisture content to be about 7½ per cent, only a slight loss from that in the bale in the storehouse. We are now continuing these tests to get a record of the moisture loss from the bale in the storehouse through the different picking processes to the finished lap, for, up to this point we make no attempt at artificial humidification in our plant. These tests are not completed to the point where I could include them in this paper, but as stated to you in the beginning, my real object in giving this talk is to bring out the possibilities of this method of making tests so that more mills can make them, thereby adding much useful information to this subject.

Invisible waste is one of the ghosts that stalk our paths, and tests of this kind will help lay the ghost, or at least show what part of our loss is water and whether it ever got as far as the picker room, or vanished in transit or in storage.

The moisture content of the cotton as it is received can be checked by the same method, by putting a percentage of the samples from the bales in the box with the recorder, or by putting the recorder in a closet with all the samples. Tests of this character can be made at night as well as during the day, for like the well-known remedy, this apparatus "works while you sleep."

Another useful way of using this equipment in the ordinary mill is to place the yarn bobbins from which you make your regular daily sizing in the box, and get the moisture content, which will often show you that the change in counts is moisture and not cotton content. This is especially true of mills which are not well equipped with humidifiers in the carding and spinning, or if equipped, do not have automatic regulation. The above tests can be made with roving as well.

The slasher is another point in the mill where it will be an advantage to check up on the moisture content of the sized yarn. How many mills know how much of the so-called percentage of size is water? It is a simple matter to place a sample of yarn from each beam, or from every other beam, in the box with the hygrometer and get a picture of the moisture content of the yarn if there is any moisture left in it, or in case you are running it bone dry it will show that also. In

many cases where the recorder will show a dry condition, the slasher can be run faster to the point where it will leave the desired amount of moisture in the yarn, about 6 per cent, which can be determined by this apparatus.

Again in the cloth room, which in many cases is not humidified, you can take a few yards of cloth exposed to the weave room conditions and tests it for moisture content, then expose it to the cloth room conditions, and make another test which will indicate whether you maintain the moisture content in this room or are losing at this point. There are innumerable uses to which this type of apparatus can be put and as I mentioned before, it will give you as good a record at night as during the day.

As for the equipment itself, you can build the box as simple or as elaborate as you wish, line it with tin if you care to, but in any case have it well made and not too heavy to handle easily. It should be as tight as possible and the wood well filled and painted or varnished to keep out moisture. Use any type of recording hygrometer (Draper) and test it frequently with a sling psychrometer for accuracy, and keep it corrected at regular intervals.

The apparatus described is not a precise instrument, nor will it give you the accurate results that can be obtained in a well equipped laboratory, but it will give you valuable information that can be gathered with the least amount of trouble and without extra labor.

### Mr. Watson's Remarks.

Mr. Watson's address was as follows:

Recognizing that cotton was being received with excessive moisture and that this water was being paid for at the price of cotton, the following work was undertaken to determine how much excess moisture the cotton contained as received and how effectively this was eliminated in the picking process and slotted bins. Recognizing that much cotton was coming in abundantly wet, a series of experiments was undertaken to determine the amount of moisture in the Peeler cotton as received and the amount of this moisture which was lost in the normal picking process. Samples were taken from the bales and from the lattice bins to which the cotton was blown from the openers and then after each finishing and picking process. A bale of Peeler cotton containing 8 per cent of moisture or 8½ per cent regain was placed in the heated opener room and a recording hygrometer was attached to it with outside air at a temperature of about 60 per cent was the average and a relative humidity of 60 per cent. This bale was left in the opener room two weeks. At first the hygrometer indicated 65 per cent relative humidity which signified that the cotton contained 8 per cent of moisture.

Moisture in cotton has today be-

come a very important feature in most textile mills. The bale contains more moisture than it should, that is from 8 to 12 per cent regain. This is taken care of after being opened and blown to the picker room in the large bins where the regain is from 8 to 10 per cent. This in the handling process lets the cotton give up a considerable part of its moisture, about 5 per cent regain which give up a considerable part of its moisture, about 5 per cent regain which it had in the bale. The doubling into intermediate and finished pickers coupled with the automatic evener device gives a relatively even weight ready for carding, the regain being from 6 to 9 per cent in the finished laps.

Cotton when thoroughly aired with dry air has a regain as low as 4 per cent in the finished picker laps, when no form of humidity is used.

The following measurements show the loss of moisture through the picker room.

Cotton from bale:

Time in oven—49 minutes.

Temperature of oven—220 degrees F.

Weight before drying — 437.5 grams.

Weight after drying—401 grams.

Percentage moisture content—8.34 per cent.

Regain—9.4 per cent.

Cotton from bin room:

Time in oven—32.5 minutes.

Temperature of oven—220 deg. F.

Weight before drying — 437.5 grams.

Weight after drying—399.5 grams.

Percentage of moisture—8.68 per cent.

Regain—9.52 per cent.

Finished picker laps:

Time in oven—30 minutes.

Temperature of oven—220 deg. F.

Weight before drying — 437.5 grams.

Weight after drying—398 grams.

Percentage of moisture—9.03 per cent.

Regain—9.9 per cent.

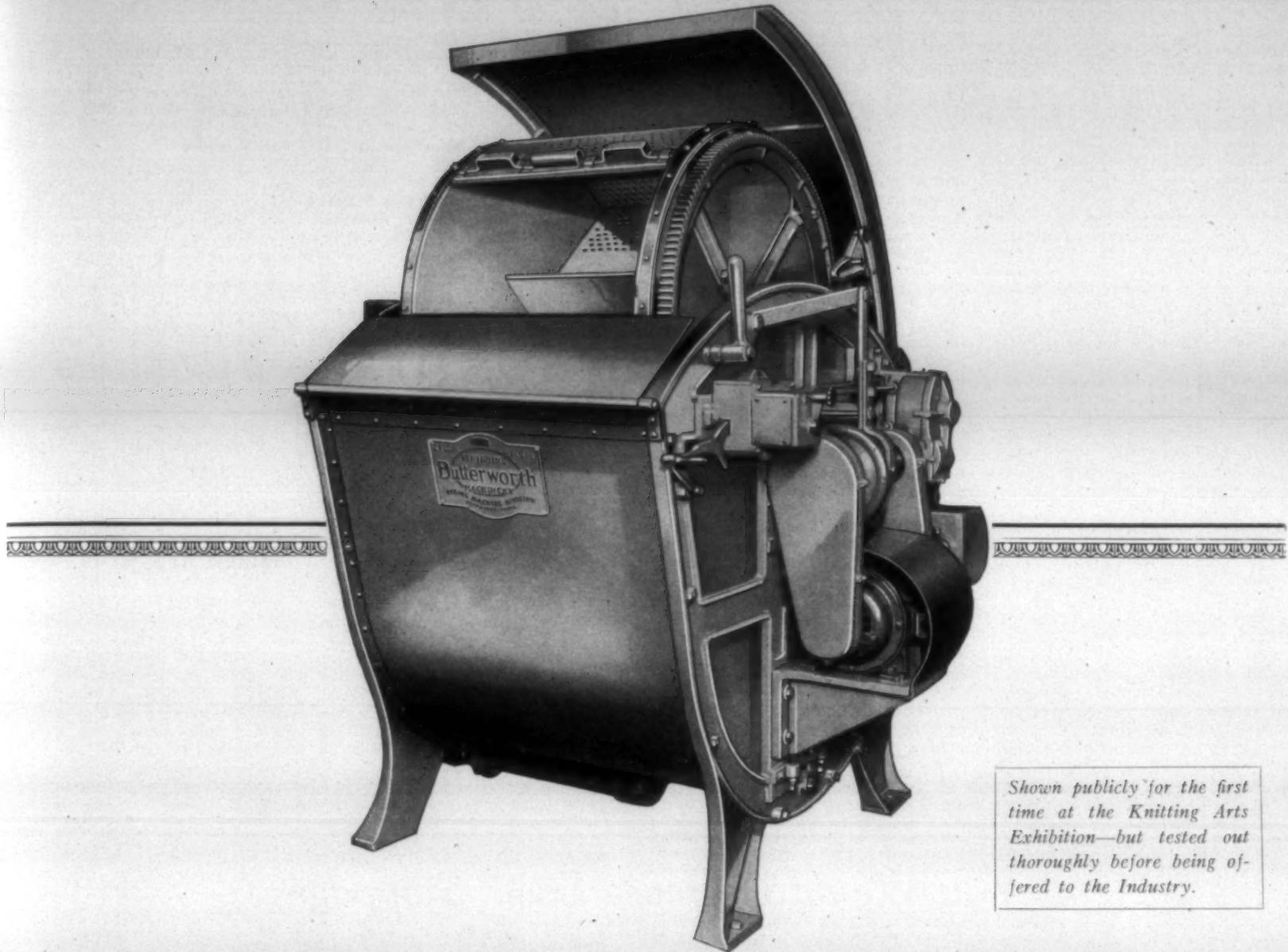
Relative humidity—70 per cent.

We made several tests for moisture content of cotton taking a few samples from different bales. The average moisture content was 7½ per cent. Some bales ran as high as 15 per cent. Tests run in the morning and at different times during the day showed a difference of 4.1 per cent. There were no heat or coils of any kind in the room. The average moisture content ran about 8 per cent under normal conditions.

Results of tests:

	% regain
7:30 A. M.....	11 put in sample
8:30 A. M.....	11.25
9:30 A. M.....	10.5 put in sample
10:30 A. M.....	10.5
11:30 A. M.....	10.75
12:30 P. M.....	10.5
1:30 P. M.....	10.4
2:30 P. M.....	10.3 put in sample
3:30 P. M.....	10.5
4:30 P. M.....	10.6
5:30 P. M.....	10.4

(Continued on Page 30)



Shown publicly for the first time at the Knitting Arts Exhibition—but tested out thoroughly before being offered to the Industry.

## *And Now THE LIFT TYPE NEW Butterworth Klauder-Weldon Hosiery Dyer*

A new machine with all the features of the popular Klauder-Weldon Rotary Type Hosiery Dyer—plus such advantages as being able to secure the most gentle or increasingly drastic action by raising or lowering the cylinder—formulae can be more nearly standardized—sampling is more convenient as is also the adding of color—loading and unloading too is easier. In this one machine can be dyed everything from the finest chiffons to the heaviest stockings, including wool and cashmeres, since the dyer has absolute control of all elements which affect the satisfactory dyeing of goods as to their color and condition.

Literature describing and illustrating this new Butterworth Klauder-Weldon Hosiery Dyer is now available and will be sent upon request.

KLAUDER-WELDON DYEING MACHINE DIVISION  
H. W. BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.

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# BUTTERWORTH *Finishing* MACHINERY

## *Loom Building Company Organized in Spartanburg*

Spartanburg, S. C.—Organization of Standard Looms Inc., to manufacture looms and loom parts, has been perfected and actual construction will start promptly, according to announcement by A. M. Law & Co., local brokers, who have taken a leading part in promoting the organization.

The company has an authorized capitalization of \$750,000 par value 7 per cent cumulative preferred and 15,000 shares of no par value common stock held under voting agreement, of which 12,500 shares will be presently outstanding.

Isaac Andrews, local capitalist and head of the Andrews Loom Reed and Harness Works, is president of the new company; Jonas Northup, formerly of Hopedale, Mass., vice-president; and Frank Norcross, also formerly of Hopedale, secretary and treasurer.

The location of the plant will be decided this week, it was announced.

This business is being established to manufacture cotton and silk looms, loom parts and supplies mercantile machinery. The plans for the plant have been drawn up and construction will start at once. It will consist of complete machine shops, assembling plant and foundry with necessary additional buildings and railroad sidings. The location at Spartanburg offers excellent transportation facilities both for assembling of raw materials from

Birmingham and Pittsburgh districts and for the distribution of the finished product. The plant will have an initial capacity of about 5,000 cotton looms per year, in addition to the manufacture of loom parts. Plans will be so arranged additions can be made to increase the annual output with a minimum additional cost.

### **Voting Trustees**

At the meeting the following were selected as voting trustees. Hon. Richard I. Manning, former governor of South Carolina, director of the New York Life Insurance Company, Union-Buffalo Mills Company and a prominent capitalist identified for a number of years with many enterprises connected with the growth of the South; Captain Ellison A. Smyth of Flatrock, N. C., president of Belton Mills, Balfour Mills and a leader and pioneer in the organization of Southern cotton mills; V. M. Montgomery, president of Pacolet Manufacturing Company and Gainesville Cotton Mills; Z. F. Wright, president of Newberry Cotton Mills; Isaac Andrews, Frank Norcross and Jonas Northrop.

These trustees hold in trust the common stock of the company for the common stockholders for a period of ten years.

At the stockholders meeting the directors of the company for the coming year were selected. Isaac

Andrews; Stuart Cramer, Jr., treasurer of Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; John A. Law, president of Saon Mills, Chesnee Mills and the Central National Bank, Spartanburg; H. A. Ligon, president of Arcadia Mills and Mills Mill; W. S. Montgomery, president of Spartan Mills and treasurer of Laurens Mills, Frank Norcross, Jonas Northrop and Colonel Leroy Springs, president of Lancaster Cotton Mills and well known capitalist.

The active management of the company will be in the hands of Mr. Andrews, president, Mr. Northup, vice-president, and general manager and Mr. Norcross, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Andrews has been a very successful business man of Spartanburg not only with his own business, that is, Andrews Loom Reed and Harness Works but also in many other lines. He is one of the largest owners of business property in Spartanburg, his holdings including an eight-story office building, of which he is sole owner.

Mr. Northrop is one the best known men in the textile trade having been interested in the manufacture of textile machinery for over thirty years. He was with the Draper Corporation for ten years and Hopedale Manufacturing Company for fifteen years. During this period as a practical man and an inventor he was largely instrument-

al with his brother in the development and perfection of first the Northrop loom and later the Hopedale loom. He is patentee of about 300 patents which is the largest number by any man taken out in the textile trade.

Mr. Norcross is also interested in the manufacture of textile machinery for a number of years having been with the Draper Corporation for seven years and with the Hopedale Company for fifteen years.

Standard Looms, Inc., has an authorized capitalization of \$750,000 par value 7 per cent cumulative preferred and 15,000 shares of no par value common stock held under voting trust agreement, of which 12,500 shares will be presently outstanding. It is understood the subscriptions for the stock have been received from many of the largest textile interests in the South and the stock will have a wide distribution among mills, cotton manufacturers and allied interests.

### **Spindle Activity in March**

Washington, D. C.—The Department of Commerce announces that according to preliminary census figures 36,012,262 cotton spinning spindles were in place in the United States on March 31, of which 31,412,820 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 31,687,466 for March, 1927.

IF

**You Would Decrease Loom Stoppages**

IF

**You Would Decrease "Fly" to a Minimum**

IF

**You Would Decrease "Seconds"**

IF

**You Would Increase Weave Room Efficiency**

THEN  
BY ALL MEANS

**Investigate the Non-Slip Mail-Eye Harness  
For Medium and Coarse Weaves**

**EMMONS LOOM HARNESS COMPANY**

1867

Lawrence, Mass.

1928

Southern Representative: George F. Bahan, Charlotte, N. C.

# E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.



## I WANT TO TELL YOU

briefly about VIM Leather, VIM Leather Products and the VIM Leather Shop.

VIM Leather is not a substitute for leather, but the best leather made from best hides by the best process. VIM is entirely different from any other leather. It has proven that difference in competition with the numerous imitations.

VIM Leather is not a Houghton invention. It was invented by the greatest leather manufacturer of all time, and perfected by the Houghton Research Staff.

We are prepared to send you, on request, proof from the highest authorities in the entire World of the superiority of VIM Leather Belting.

Not that we consider such documental proofs more convincing than the fact that VIM Leather Belting is the largest seller of all first-quality brands of leather belting, because the latter fact is positive evidence of what the actual belt users think of VIM Leather Belting.

Get that over and it will pay for all the time you have ever taken to read the Houghton Advertisements.

You may get it over, because it is a Houghton Guarantee, a guarantee which for 63 years has never flunked.

A poor belt properly cared for will prove more economical than the best belt improperly care for. The care of belting is not a complex subject, just common sense, but there are things to remember.

Houghton has condensed the most essential things pertaining to the care of leather belting in a wall hanger, which enables each belting user to have one or more of these hangers on the wall of each room. It per-

tains to the care of all leather belting. These rules are published in book form to some extent, but the thought of the hanger is to have it before the eyes of all employees as a constant educator and reminder; and above everything to have it right on the spot when wanted.

You may obtain one of these hangers by asking for it and if you like it you may have more for your company. If you happen to have these hangers in your plant and any of them are soiled or disfigured, you may obtain fresh hangers to replace them.

The VIM LEATHER Shop is a place where they cut, draw, mould, and twist VIM Leather into all conceivable shapes and sizes. In this shop we cement, staple, rivet, peg, sew and fasten leather together in any number of plies and make things from leather most folks think impractical to make from that material. This is because VIM Leather is stronger and will withstand about 40% greater pressure and tensile stress, and will also withstand 100° higher temperature, and is non-oxidizable and therefore cannot be rotted with water.

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CHAS. E. CARPENTER, President.

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LOUISVILLE, KY.

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Member of Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By  
**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**  
Offices: 18 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1928

DAVID CLARK  
D. H. HILL, JR.  
JUNIUS M. SMITH

Managing Editor  
Associate Editor  
Business Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union	4.00
Single Copies	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

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## Both in the Same Boat

MILL men who have been struggling to operate their plants at a profit have often envied the converter. Here, it would seem, was a factor in the textile industry who was free of many of the ills that ordinarily beset the manufacturer. The converter has no large investment in plant and equipment. He has no large labor organization to be disrupted when curtailed operations were necessary. He would appear, therefore, to occupy a position much more favorable than that of the mill man.

Yet the converter seems to have troubles of his own. And in most respects, they are exactly similar to those of the cotton manufacturers. Also, it now seems that most of the troubles of the converter can be laid at his own door. This latter fact is certainly comparable with the case of the mill men.

We have just read with much interest, a statement concerning conditions among the converters, by Walter B. Levett, treasurer of the Converters' Association. After citing certain factors that are preventing many converters from making a profit, Mr. Levett draws the conclusion that the fault lies "almost entirely with the converter himself, in that he is paying too much attention to what his competitor is doing and is too readily influenced by every reported move of such competitor."

Mr. Levett says:

"Instead of asking a fair living margin of profit for his merchandise and declining to sell at a price at which he cannot live, the prevailing notion seems to be that if his competitor is quoted as selling at such and such a price it is absolutely necessary that he must meet or beat this price in order to move his merchandise. If this strange complex could be disposed of, and

instead the converter would always keep in mind that he is in business to make a return on his investment, this ridiculous and wholly unnecessary price-cutting would fall into the discard and a much more prosperous condition would prevail.

The fear of losing a sale and thus retarding the reaching out for volume seems to be one of the elements behind the price-cutting urge, regardless of the fact that the added expense brought about by the increased volume, the added risk arising therefrom and the hazard of added accumulation of undesirable goods, not only increase the cost of doing business but often eat up the profit that might otherwise have been made on a smaller production. If only the converter would realize that a small volume merchandised on good business principles will return a profit in spite of increased overhead percentage, whereas a larger volume, with frequent price cuttings, is likely to show a loss in spite of reduced overhead percentage, most of the trouble in the industry would eliminate itself.

The fear of what his competitor is going to do is what kills the chances of the average converter selling his goods at a living profit. What the converter needs, generally speaking, is more backbone and the ability to take a firm stand in his refusal to sell goods without a margin of profit, irrespective of what the other people are doing. If each converter were to look this problem squarely in the face and express his desire to make a profit in the method he adopts in the sale of his goods, this idea would soon become a fundamental factor in the industry, and with the ensuing profits most of the current ills would disappear."

Had Mr. Levett been speaking of the cotton manufacturers he could have hardly summed up the situation more aptly. Any mill man who reads this statement will find that if he substitutes the words "cotton manufacturer" where Mr. Levett says "converter" that his words still ring true.

The problem of the mill man and the converter seems very similar after all. It all comes back to a question of merchandising rather

than producing. If the mill men ever really realize this, they can cease worrying about profits.

## Opening and Cleaning Cotton

IT is a matter of common knowledge that Southern mills, during the past few years, have paid much more attention to efficient methods of opening and cleaning cotton than they formerly did. They found that better improvements made in preparatory machinery opened the way toward better production for less money. The development of the improved types of this equipment by the machinery builders was followed by large sales to Southern mills. Many of the plants in this section now have opening and cleaning systems that have enabled them to make a material reduction in their operating costs.

Opening and cleaning cotton is one of the subjects that has been carefully studied by members of the Southern Textile Association and it is doubtless true that many of the present installations were due to the Association's work. Along with "light carding" which has been advocated through the Association for many years, the superintendents and overseers have gone far in getting the mill owners to see the advantages of the modern lay-outs for handling cotton through the opening and cleaning processes.

Knowing that this subject is of unusual interest to our readers, we wish to call especial attention to an article on Opening and Cleaning Cotton appearing on Page 14 of this issue. Thomas Hagan, manager of the Textile Development Co., of Boston, in this article, brings out a numbers of points that are well worth consideration. Superintendents, overseers and mill owners, we are sure, will be interested in reading what Mr. Hagan has to say on this subject.

## Wage Reductions

WE have stated several times that we are absolutely opposed to any reductions in the wages of cotton mill workers at this time. There has been no reduction in living costs that justify such action by the mills. If the latter find themselves unable to make a profit because of the conditions that prevail in the industry, they have no right to take it out of their employees.

Wage reductions in the fine goods mills in New Bedford have been followed by a strike of the operatives. We have no patience with strikes, nor with the labor unions. Our position on this subject is too well known to need further comment.

We do not feel that New Bedford mills should have taken any action that was brought about solely to meet the demands of the union leaders. We do feel, however, that the New England mills acted unwise in making the wage cut. Buyers of their products will expect the 10 per cent wage reduction to be passed along to them, leaving the mills in the same position they occupied before. It seems to us

Thursday, April 26, 1928.

that the mills would have done better by making a further reduction in their working hours. Overproduction is the basis of their troubles and only by remedying this are they likely to benefit themselves.

As we stated before, we cannot see where wage reductions are justified except where there is a corresponding decrease in living costs.

## January Contracts Bought in May

A. NORDEN & CO., in a circular just issued, says that January contracts bought at the low price of May in any one of the last 28 seasons have always been salable at a profit of from 53 to 1555 points, and that during the present century there have been only three years in which such purchases showed an intermediate loss of more than 100 points.

We knew that cotton purchased just before March had never failed to show a profit sometime between March 1st and June 1st, although sometimes it was lower in June than in February, but we had never realized the January situation as stated by Norden & Co.

## Might Rejuvenate Old Machine

WE note that Arthur Brisbane says:

Professor Steinbach, of Vienna, who seeks to make old men young, when he ought to worry about making them useful, has a new invention.

Serum made of the pituitary gland, tucked away inside the skull, works wonders in rejuvenating aged rats. Animals half dead are made young.

It would be a wonderful thing if Prof. Steinbach could invent a serum that could be injected into some of the "half dead" machinery that is being moved from New England to the South and make it young again.

It would have to be a powerful serum to bring a life of profit to certain "white elephants."

## The World's Consumption

THE Garside Cotton Service now places world consumption of American cotton at 8,425,000 bales the first six months this season and increases its estimate for 1927-28 from 15,400,000 to 15,750,000 to 16,000,000 bales. This increase means that the end-season carryover will be reduced to less than 5,000,000 bales and renders a crop in excess of 15,000,000 bales in 1928 imperative.

We stood alone last fall when we stated that the consumption of American cotton for 1927-28 would exceed that of 1926-27 and would be approximately 16,000,000 bales.

Garside and others who reduced their estimates to 15,000,000 to 15,000,000 are now raising them to 16,000,000 and may have to again advance them.

The certainty of an increase in consumption means a smaller carry-over and therefore a larger crop in 1928 is necessary.

## Personal News

W. S. Porter, formerly of Morriston, Ark., is now located in Atlanta.

R. H. Rouse, who has been overseer of carding at one of the mills at Rockingham, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Dora Mills, Red Springs, N. C.

C. B. Wall has resigned his position with the Kincaid Mills, Griffin, Ga., to become overseer of carding at the Social Circle Cotton Mills, Social Circle, Ga.

A. B. Brown, from Belmont, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Rodman-Heath Mills, Waxhaw, N. C.

W. F. Williams has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Southern Silk Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

B. N. Hamrick has resigned as second hand in weaving at the Baldwin plant of the Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., and accepted a similar position at the High Shoals plant of the Manville-Jenckes Co., High Shoals, N. C.

D. C. Salontall, of Natchez, Miss., has become overseer of spinning at the Canebrake plant of the California Cotton Mills, Uniontown, Ala.

R. T. Grant, Southern manager of the Commonwealth Color and Chemical Company, has returned to Charlotte after a trip to California.

J. L. Dorn did not resign as superintendent of the Columbia Cotton Mills, Columbia, S. C., as reported last week. He was transferred to the superintendency of the Echota Mills, Calhoun, Ga., both these mills being under the management of H. F. Jones.

Thomas Henderson has been put in charge of the slashing department of the Monaghan plant of the Victor Monaghan Company, Green- S. C.

Victor M. Montgomery, Jr., of Spartanburg, son of Victor M. Montgomery, president of the Pacolet and New Holland Mills, had a narrow escape from death when the airplane in which he was riding crashed near Gaffney. He and the pilot both escaped without injury.

T. A. Sizemore, veteran mill man of Greenville has recently completed 29 years of service as superintendent of the American Spinning Co., having come to American Spinning Co., in 1899 from Pacolet Mills. He began his textile career at Pelham Mill when only nine years of age. Although starting his 30th year as superintendent of the local plant, he is still hale and hearty, and says he is enjoying both good health and good spirits.

S. C. Johnson, of Greer, S. C., is now with one of the mills at Laurens, S. C.

R. L. Heatherby, who has been located at Salisbury, N. C., now has a position at Cooleemee, N. C.

### Obituary

#### D. M. Ausley

D. M. Ausley, cashier of the Commercial National Bank of Statesville, who killed himself as bank examiners were finding him short in his accounts, was president of four textile plants. He was head of the Paola Mills and Hall Hosiery Mills, Statesville; Adell Manufacturing Co., Stony Point, and the Fidelity Hosiery Mills, Newton. He was regarded as one of the outstanding business men in his community. He was 56 years of age.

The bank has closed its doors since Mr. Ausley's death and is in the hands of national bank examiners who state that shortage in Mr. Ausley's accounts amounted to \$234,000.

#### William P. Bancroft

Wilmington, Del. — Funeral services were held here for William Poole Bancroft, formerly a vice-president of Joseph Bancroft Sons & Co., and at the time of his death a director in the firm. Mr. Bancroft died at his home here last Friday. He was 92 years old.

Since boyhood Mr. Bancroft was associated with his father, the founder of the mill, in the cotton mill business and has at various times been connected with practically every phase of the business. Of late years, he devoted most of his time to philanthropic interests, especially schools and welfare work among the poor. Mr. Bancroft was well known in this city as the "Father of Wilmington's Parks."

### Celebration At Columbus

Columbus, Ga.—Cotton mills and allied industries which have played a leading part in the history of this city will celebrate its 100th anniversary this week, April 25, 26 and 27.

Every plant in the Chattahoochee region will be closed while the executives join with Governor Hardman and residents in marking the rise of Columbus from a trading post with the Cherokee Indians to the city having the second largest number of spindles in the South with diversification higher than any other city in the country.

The city has 100 mills manufacturing 59 different commodities on 9,400 looms. In addition to this 12 foundries and machine shops give all their time to the making of cotton mill and cotton gin machinery and roller covering for mills. Other textile products of the city are auto seat covers, flannels, trousering material, awnings, towels, yarns and tape.

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## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Pelham, S. C.**—The Pelham Mills have denied the recent report that they purchased the Jenkins Mills.

**Asheboro, N. C.**—The Getwick Silk Mills have been incorporated here by E. L. of Asheboro and M. E. and C. B. Getwick, of Bradford, Pa.

**Spray, N. C.**—Spray Cotton Mills will let contract soon for 2 story warehouse, 1 story opener room and office addition; \$60,000; J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, Greenville, S. C.

**Maysville, Ky.**—Maysville Cotton Mills, will erect 3 story addition to picker room and 1 story warehouse; standard mill construction; J. E. Sirrine & Co., engineers, Greenville, S. C.

**Salisbury, N. C.**—Tatum, Pinkham & Greeley have been appointed sole selling agents for the Kumae Cotton Mills, makers of damask and rayon bedspreads and table cloths.

**Anniston, Ala.**—Anniston Manufacturing Company is having plans prepared by J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., for \$30,000 2 story, 75x85 ft., picker room.

**Berryville, Va.**—The Berryville Silk Mills, to be established here by Emil E. Mattern, of Grantwood, N. J., have purchased a 3-acre site and let contract for a mill building to cost \$25,000.

**Brunswick, Ga.**—Burcot Products Company now being organized; Paul J. Varner, trustee; will remodel buildings of U. S. picric acid plant; begin installation of equipment in 30 days; Frank W. Van Ness and associates, 320 Broadway, N. Y., engineers in charge remodeling and machinery installation.

**Laurens, S. C.**—Construction of a plant for the F. & J. Mills Co., recently organized, has started in this city. The new plant is located near Watts Mills, less than two miles from the center of Laurens. E. J. Jessee, former superintendent of Watts Mills, is at the head of the new plant, which will manufacture novelties, will be rushed.

**Waynesville, N. C.**—T. C. Norris, contractor of Waynesville, has been awarded the contract for erection of a building for the Hazel Wayne Co., the structure to be used by Royle, Pilkington Co., of Mount Holly, N. J., in the manufacture of tapestry and damask goods. An investment of \$100,000 will be made in machinery and equipment.

Contract for the building was let at \$5,715, completion to be made by July 3. Charter has been secured by the Hazel Wayne Co., and the directors have chosen J. M. Long as president. S. H. Bushnell as vice-president, and Frank Miller as secretary and treasurer.

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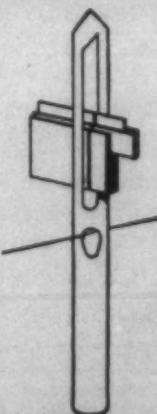
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and Detail Plans  
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**Hickory, N. C.**—The Hickory Weavers, Inc., recently organized here have purchased a site on Brookford road and expect to let contract for the mill building within a short time. The plant will manufacture upholstery fabrics. It is understood that all equipment has been purchased.

**Greensboro, N. C.**—The Ritch Manufacturing Company, of Fayetteville, is opening a manufacturing plant here for the making of denim work trousers, it is announced by A. E. Ritch, chief factor of the company.

The Ritch Company will occupy the factory formerly used by the Southern Webbing Mills before that concern moved into its new mill, north of this city.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—A cotton goods finishing plant is practically a certainty in Huntsville, according to announcement of the Chamber of Commerce through James M. Gill, secretary. Negotiations for this plant have been in progress several months, according to Mr. Gill, who declares that the promoters have definitely decided to place the new industry here. Full details are expected in the next few days.

**Clanton, Ala.**—It is understood that work on the cotton mill to be built here by the Alabama Mills Company, will be started within a short time. The Batson-Cook Company, has the building contract. The main mill will be 2 stories, brick, 108x240 feet. The mill village will have 50 cottages. Robert & Co., Atlanta, are the engineers.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—Regarding recent reports current that Lincoln Mills of Alabama, would construct unit No. 5 and about 50 employees dwellings, company states it has completed all of mill buildings which it proposes to build for long time to come, also purchased all machinery mills will require; will erect during summer 150 4-room and 6-room employee's houses; have a small finishing plant in Kenyon, R. I., used for waterproofing and striping part of products of Lincoln Mills and will eventually move to the South but time not definite.

**Belmont, N. C.**—The Chronicle and National Yarn Mills each held a stockholders' meeting Thursday afternoon at the mill offices. The report for the year made a satisfactory showing, and the usual semi-annual dividend of five percent was paid. The following officers of the Chronicle Mills were re-elected: President, A. C. Lineberger, vice-president, D. E. Rhyne; secretary and treasurer, R. L. Stowe. Board of Directors: R. L. Stowe, A. C. Lineberger, S. P. Stowe, D. E. Rhyne and J. Q. Hall. The officers of National Yarn Mill are as follows: A. C. Lineberger, president,

D. E. Rhyne, vice-president, and R. L. Stowe, secretary-treasurer. The directors are A. C. Lineberger, R. L. Stowe, S. P. Stowe, J. W. Stowe, R. B. Suggs, D. E. Rhyne and J. W. Hastings.

**Gainesville, Ga.**—An extension to the Gainesville Cotton Mills, which has just been complete, provides for about 40 per cent increase in production. The plant now has a total of 62,000 spindles and 1,700 looms, which manufacture print cloths. The old building is a five-story structure of standard mill construction, and the new unit is at the west end.

A large cloth room has been provided, which is located on the second floor of the new building, and is centrally located in respect to the weaving department.

The third floor of the extension, as well as the old cloth room, will be used for weaving; the fourth floor will be used for roving, and the fifth floor for spinning. The new looms have been installed and the spinning and roving machinery purchased.

**Greenville, S. C.**—A new town is going up in Greenville county, 60 residences being under construction on the eastern banks of the Enoree river, about nine miles from Greenville. The houses will shelter the several hundred employes of the Piedmont Print Works, which is also under construction there. The plant, however, is on the western side of the river. The company is now constructing a steel bridge over the Enoree river to connect the mill's village with the plants.

The Townsend Lumber Co. of Anderson have the contract for building the employees' houses. Potter & Shackleford are building the mill building, which is now up to the second story in most places.

**New Orleans, La.**—Introduction of more efficient working methods under the direction of W. P. Mathews, named production manager of the work shirt plant of the Maginnis Cotton Mills, has resulted in not only an improvement in the workmanship of the product turned out, but an increase in volume of 80 per cent, according to the understanding in the market here. According to reports, the production of the plant before Mr. Mathews took hold average around 2,500, while this total has increased to 4,500. The work shirt turned out has fewer seconds and requires more detail. The payroll is understood to be the same, or slightly less.

## Wanted

11—Spoolers, 120 spindles each,  $4\frac{3}{4}$ " gauge. Quote price with full specifications to

H. S. M.,  
Care Textile Bulletin,  
Charlotte, N. C.

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

**Gaffney, S. C.**—Announcement of a building program that will practically make a new plant of the Gaffney Manufacturing Company may

be available next week, according to Walter S. Montgomery, Jr., treasurer.

Officials of the company have



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been working on the details of the program for some time, it is understood, and the Fisk-Carter Construction Co., has had a small force of men at Gaffney for two weeks or more in connection with the proposed improvements.

Current reports say the company is planning to spend \$500,000 in renewing some of the present buildings and erecting a new mill to replace one of the older units.

Mr. Montgomery stated the officials had not fully decided on all details in connection with the program and would have no announcement to make before some time next week.

## Program for Eastern Carolina Meeting

A very interesting program for the meeting of the Eastern North Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association, to be held at Kinston, Friday, April 27th, has been announced by N. B. Hill, secretary.

T. W. Mullen, chairman, will call the meeting to order at 10 a. m. F. C. Dunn, president of the Caswell Cotton Mills will make the address of welcome.

Two technical addresses will be heard before the general discussion. Prof. Henninger, of N. C. State College, will speak on "The Supervisor and Cost" and Prof. J. T. Hilton, also of State College will talk on Yarn Variations, showing charts and diagrams to illustrate his remarks.

The questions for discussion at the meeting are (1) What are the principal causes and preventions of variation in yarn from picker to spinning? (2) Twist in roving and its effect.

W. G. Reynolds, well known mill man will talk on drawing roll settings with 1-inch cotton and 50-grain sliver as compared with the roll setting for 1-inch cotton and 70-grain sliver.

Officers for the coming year will be elected at the business session. Members will be guests at a barbecue dinner immediately after the morning session.

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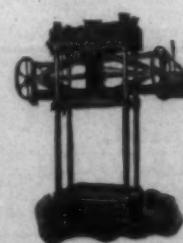
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Cicero, Ill.

**Boil-off Oil**

**Soluble Oils**  
50%-75%

**Rayon Sizings****Moisture Content of Cotton**

(Continued from Page 22)

6:30 P. M.	10.3
7:30 P. M.	10.2
8:30 P. M.	10.1
9:30 P. M.	10.0
10:30 P. M.	9.9
12:30 A. M.	9.9
1:30 A. M.	9.8
2:30 A. M.	9.8
3:30 A. M.	9.8
4:30 A. M.	9.8

These results show that immediately after putting sample cottons into the box the regain raised about three per cent for a period of two hours, then it went back to normal, running along quite consistently until the box was opened to put in more samples. The last samples put in were at 2:30 p. m. Regain went up to 10.6 per cent at 4:30 p. m. and came back to normal within two hours. At 6:00 p. m. regain was about 10.3 per cent and went down continually until at 5:00 a. m. it read 9.75 per cent.

The loss of moisture by the regular picking process is practically nothing. There is little or no loss in the bins which is the place for a large loss in a fire. If it is desirable to dry the cotton it is much more conveniently done in the bale, that is, putting in a warm room which is well ventilated.

## Conclusion:

Per cent moisture in cotton  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 15 per cent.

Per cent moisture in the bin room 8.68 per cent.

Per cent moisture in the finished picker lap 9.03 per cent.

## Suggestions for buying cotton:

A moisture regain content should be universally adopted about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent as is standard in England. All cotton weights determined by moisture content. Buying on a net weight basis, deducting for moisture or making allowance for less than standard, also penalizing for more moisture than the standard. Similar to methods in use now with silk and wool.

**Mill Men To Meet At Clemson**

Two important all-day sessions of interest to textile men in this section will be held at Clemson College, Friday and Saturday, April 27 and 28. The first of these will be a program of special interest to mill managers, superintendents, dyers and finishers. On the following day Greenville Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers will meet at the college.

On April 27 Dr. V. Cofman, DuPont Co., consulting chemist, is to speak at 9 o'clock in the morning on "The Fundamental Principles of Colloid Science" which will be followed by an open discussion.

The announcement stresses that all who come should bring their

problems for consideration and solution.

Dr. R. E. Rose, director of the Technical Laboratory of the DuPont Dyestuff Works, will speak on "The Application of Dyestuffs to Cotton."

Later in the evening "The Vat Dyes and Their Application to Cotton" will be discussed by Dr. Rose. Paul Haddock will then speak on "Finishing of Goods."

Plans are being made for a large attendance at the meeting April 28 of the Greenville Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers. J. E. Sirrine and J. A. McPherson, of Greenville, will make addresses. According to the tentative program, Mr. McPherson will speak on "The Opportunity the South Offers Engineers." Mr. Sirrine also will handle some phase of the mill situation.

**A New Rayon Corporation**

The Franklin Rayon Corporation has just been incorporated under the laws of Rhode Island as of April 17, 1928 issuing 5,000 shares of first preferred stock, 5,000 shares of second preferred stock, and 30,000 shares of common stock. This new corporation is a result of a merger of the Franklin Rayon Dyeing Company of Providence and the Special Yarns Corporation of South Boston. The new corporation will also control and operate the Carolina Dyeing and Winding Company of Mount Holly, N. C., and will like-

wise have a close working arrangement with the rayon department of the Southern Franklin Process Company of Greenville, S. C.

The new organization will have every facility for dyeing rayon by every known method and will dye and sell rayon in any converted form including skeins, tubes, cones, spools, cops, or warps. It will also do commission dyeing and will serve the cotton weaving, woolen and worsted, knitting and hosiery, underwear, silk weaving, lace manufacturing, narrow fabric, knitted outer wear, braiding and insulated wire trades.

The total combined capacity of the four plants will be 60,000 pounds a week. The winding and twisting capacity of the four plants will be about 40,000 pounds a week.

The new corporation will sell rayon on warps and will specialize in spool to spool sizing for small end warps.

The South Boston plant will continue to operate as the Special Yarns Division of the Franklin Rayon Corporation and will continue to furnish decorating yarns to the woolen and worsted trade.

The main office of the corporation will be in Providence. There will be representatives of the corporation at the four plants, and there will also be representatives at the following addresses: 66 Leonard St., New York City, Adams & Franklin Bidg., Chicago, Ill., Hope & Clearfield Sts., Philadelphia, and Chattanooga, Tenn.

**INSPECTING  
SEWING  
BRUSHING  
SHEARING  
SINGEING  
PACKAGING  
FOLDING**

**Curtis & Marble Machine Co.**

Textile Machinery  
Cloth Room and Packaging Machinery

WORCHESTER, MASS.

SOUTHERN OFFICE

1000 Woodside Bldg.

Greenville, S. C.

**DOUBLING  
MEASURING  
WINDING  
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TRADEMARKING  
CALENDER  
ROLLING**

WE HAVE BEEN  
MAKING  
HIGH GRADE  
PRODUCTS  
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

**THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY**

LAWRENCE, MASS.

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres.

for

GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

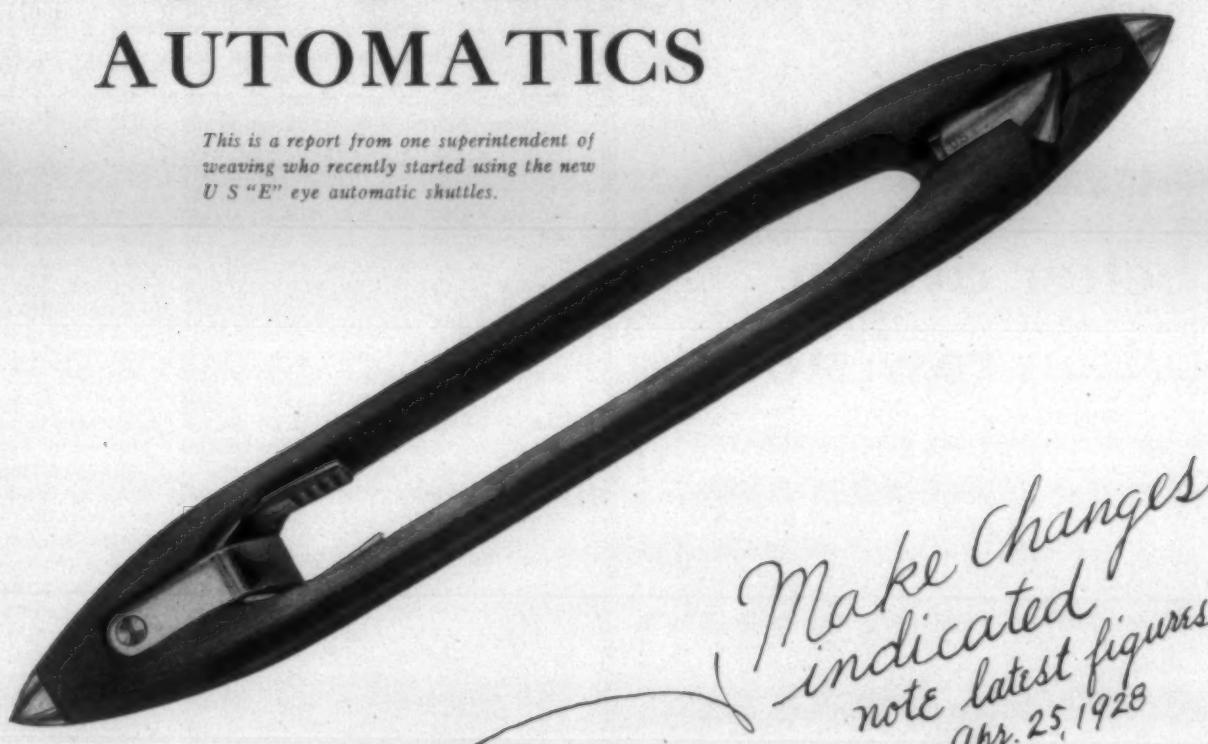
**BOBBINS-SPOOLS-SHUTTLES**

IF YOU HAVE NOT  
USED OUR  
AUTOMATIC LOOM  
SHUTTLES  
YOU SHOULD DO SO  
THERE ARE NONE  
BETTER ON THE  
MARKET

# 20% Reduction in Seconds

## Through the Use of U S "E" EYE AUTOMATICS

*This is a report from one superintendent of weaving who recently started using the new U S "E" eye automatic shuttles.*



*Make changes  
indicated  
note latest figures  
Apr. 25, 1928*

### Features that Make for Better Fabric

Easy natural positive threading.  
Freedom from mispicks — double picks — cut filling.

Freedom from broken filling on the transfer.

Filling gets down into the delivery eye on the second pick and stays there.

Selling Agents for  
**APCO-MOSSBERG CORP.**

All-Steel Loom Beam Heads  
All-Steel Section Beam Heads  
All-Steel Adjustable Beam Heads

Six years of development along similar principles are behind our "E" eyes. They are new but still not new. They are the fifth in line of a series of easy and positive threading eyes, each one of which has in its turn embodied additional features of value or emphasis on good points. Every detail for improvement suggested by weavers on all classes of filling has been incorporated in the new "E" eye. They will run cotton, wool, worsted, jute, silk, or rayon equally well. It makes no difference whether the yarns are soft spun or hard twisted. Tension can be controlled as in no other eye.

### Can Loom Stops, due to Shuttle Imperfections, be reduced in your mill?

Over 12,000 "E" eye automatics are now running. In the short space of ~~three~~ months, since we put these eyes on the market, over ~~forty~~ mills have unqualifiedly approved and adopted U S "E" eye Automatic Shuttles for all replacements.

Send a sample shuttle showing your size, together with a filled bobbin of the coarsest yarn you are now running, and write, wire, or 'phone for yours today.



## U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE Co.

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Main Office:  
**PROVIDENCE, R. I.**

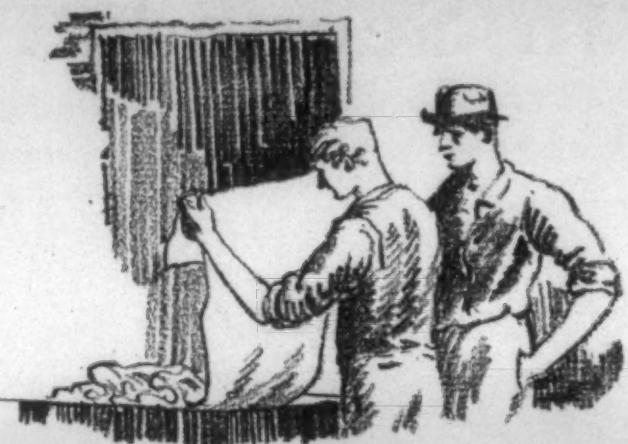
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**ATLANTA, GA.**

**BUILDERS OF BETTER BOBBINS, SPOOLS, AND SHUTTLES**

U S salesmen are specialists on bobbins, spools, and shuttles. Order direct from U S for real helpful and understanding service

Thursday, April 26, 1928.



## For better dyeing of cotton raw stock

**H**ERE is a helpful, money-saving suggestion for dyers of cotton raw stock who are using direct dyes.

Add a small amount of Oakite to the kier, and after boiling, drain and introduce the water for the dye-bath without rinsing. The Oakite used serves a double purpose. It assures both better cleaning and better dyeing. That which remains in the cotton after the boil-off gives complete penetration to the dyes and retards the dyestuff just enough to produce an even color. A bright, clear shade is certain to result.

Let one of our Service Men work with you in improving results with the aid of this safe, double-purpose detergent. No obligation—a card to us will do.

Oakite is manufactured only by

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 38 Thames St., NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Oakite Service Men, cleaning specialists, are located at*  
Albany, N. Y.; Allentown, Pa.; Altoona, Pa.; Atlanta, Baltimore,  
Birmingham, Ala.; Boston, Bridgeport, Brooklyn, Buffalo,  
Camden, N. J.; Canton, O.; Charlotte, N. C.; Chattanooga, Tenn.;  
Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, O.; Dallas, Davenport,  
Dayton, O.; Decatur, Ill.; Denver, Des Moines, Detroit,  
Erie, Pa.; Fall River, Mass.; Flint, Mich.; Fresno, Ca.; Grand  
Rapids, Mich.; Greenville, S. C.; Harrisburg, Pa.; Hartford,  
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Neb.; Oshkosh, Wis.; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me.;  
Portland, Ore.; Providence, Reading, Pa.; Richmond, Va.;  
Rochester, N. Y.; Rockford, Ill.; Rock Island; San Francisco;  
Seattle; St. Louis; St. Paul; South Bend, Ind.;  
Springfield, Mass.; Syracuse, N. Y.; Toledo; Toronto;  
Trenton, N. J.; Tulsa, Okla.; Utica, N. Y.; Vancouver,  
B. C.; Williamsport, Pa.; Worcester, Mass.

\*Stocks of Oakite Materials are carried in these cities.

**OAKITE**  
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.  
*Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods*

## Electricity and the Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 12)

England Cotton Manufacturers' Association, was the consulting engineer. He became much interested, and cooperated in the experiment. The old printing building was burned soon after the completion of this work. In the new printing building, all of the printing machines were operated by motors.

In 1893, when Mr. Greene was employed as engineer of the Columbia Mill to be built at Columbia, S. C., he was immediately confronted by certain conditions which had not been foreseen by his clients, when the mill site was selected. It was intended that the mill should obtain the power from a canal, which was originally constructed to permit the passage of boats around the rapids in Congaree River in Columbia. Unfortunately for the mechanical drive, the canal was on an elevation about 700 feet from the canal. If the canal were to be used, it would have been necessary to build a penstock from the wheel pit under the mill to the canal, and construct a tail race under the canal to the river. The cost would have been prohibitive. There were two alternatives. The mill might be driven by ropes from a power house located between the river and the canal, or a steam plant might have been erected adjacent to the mill. As some of the directors of the mill were interested also in Columbia Water Power Co., which owned the canal, they were naturally very reluctant to adopt the second alternative, and Mr. Greene responded to the suggestion of driving the mill by motors. This appealed to the directors, and an interview was arranged with the treasurer, Charles K. Oliver. He seemed favorably inclined, and asked where he could see such an installation. He was told there was no such installation, as, so far as knew, motors had never been used in the manufacturing departments of a cotton mill. He asked if the whole discussion had been based entirely on theory, and was told that such was the case. He then asked Mr. Greene whether he was prepared "to chance the operation of a million-dollar cotton mill" (as he termed it) "upon a theory." With the experience of the Dunnell Print Works fresh in his mind, Mr. Greene replied that he was, and the order was placed with the General Electric Co., in August 1893, covering two 500 kilowatt 31-phase generators and fourteen 65-horsepower and a few smaller motors. The signed contract was forwarded to the home office for approval. This was withheld, however, as the largest motor of the type specified, which had thus far been built, was of but 40 H.P., and it was recommended that direct current motors be substituted. However, when it was explained why direct current motors could not furnish the uniform speed required by textile machinery, the contract, as originally drawn, was approved, notwithstanding that the bids, which had been from the other bidders, covered direct current apparatus.

Many novel features were found in this first installation. The few motors, which had been used before that time in small shops, had been placed on the floor or upon stands. The machinery plans had all been drawn, and all floor space was appropriated for the machinery, but there was sufficient room on the ceiling. So the motors were suspended upside down from the ceiling. For the first time, two pulleys were placed on each end of a motor, and from each pair of pulleys, the belts drove in opposite directions. This arrangement reduced the strain on the motor bearings. This installation became the pattern for all subsequent group drives.

The success at Columbia led the Pelzer Manufacturing Co., of Pelzer, S. C., to contract in 1894 with the General Electric Co., for three 750-kilowatt 3300-volt 3-phase generators, and 2400 H.P. of 550-volt motors, many of which had a capacity of 140 H. P. The power house was located at a water power, developed for that purpose, about 2½ miles from the existing mills at Pelzer. This permitted the utilization of the hitherto undeveloped water power, and the concentration of all the manufacturing buildings, thus avoiding the building of a new village with its stores, churches, and schools. This installation attracted much attention in electrical circles, on account of the distance to which such a large amount of energy was carried. When it became generally known that the contract had been placed, the market price of the Pelzer stock dropped \$25.00 per share, as the transaction was considered to be "a most hazardous and dangerous experiment." On the day upon which the plant started, one observer expressed regret that the trial had failed as "the wires leading from the power house to the mill had not moved all day long." Some of the villagers placed pails beneath the wires to catch the electricity if it fell off. Too much credit cannot be given to the management of the Columbia and Pelzer Companies, and also their engineer, Mr. Greene, for their vision and courage. All of these men were members of the New England Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The success at Dunnell Print Works, followed by that at Columbia and Pelzer, was directly responsible for the development of what has been termed "the electric drive." The installation at Pelzer undoubtedly stimulated the organization of the large distributing systems in the South, which have inter-connecting lines extending from Alabama to Virginia. This development has been, in a large measure, responsible for the rapid growth of the textile industry in that section. In 1925, the Southern Power Co. had a connected load of 306,000 kilowatts, 80 per cent of which supplied to textile mills. I have a list showing the names of 148 public utilities serving textile mills.

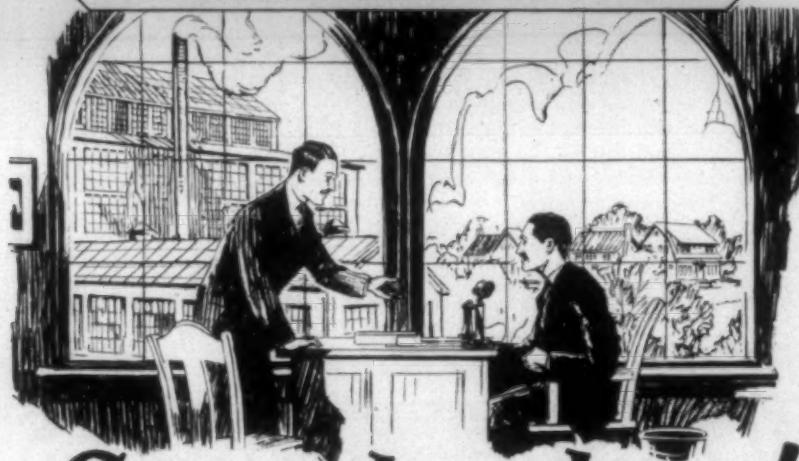
The census of 1923 showed that 3,000,000 H. P. was required to operate the textile mills in this country, and that of this amount, 2,000,000 H. P. was delivered by



*When you paint WHITE, use Zinc-O-Lith*

# Zinc-O-Lith

PURE WHITE



## Standardize!

Zinc-O-Lith is the answer to the great majority of your painting problems. It eliminates any element of uncertainty and experimentation. For exteriors and interiors alike, Zinc-O-Lith satisfies the most exacting standards of efficiency and economy.

The "daylight" brilliancy of Zinc-O-Lith White is an important contributing factor in increased shop efficiency. For the mill village, it is the color of cheer, cleanliness, and contentment.

Zinc-O-Lith may be sprayed or brushed with equal success. It is the one product that reduces the painting budget without sacrifice of a single element of superlative satisfaction.

Wherever paint is needed to protect and beautify, and to serve as an aid to more effective interior illumination, Zinc-O-Lith gives the greatest service for the money expended. Standardization on Zinc-O-Lith products has proved its great value throughout the textile industry.

The story of the Glidden representative is well worth your attention. It will be given to you without obligation on request.

### THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

National Headquarters

CLEVELAND, OHIO



a fine type of enamel for general interior finishing on walls or wood-work. May be tinted to any shade desired. Very economical.



an outside white, ready for use. Can easily be tinted. A white that has exceptional covering, hiding and spreading qualities.



a high-quality, low-price flat white—for use on walls and ceilings or as an undercoat for enamels. It can be tinted to any shade.

**Zinc-O-Lith spreads daylight everywhere**

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### Was It a Mean Crack?

"Why did you stop singing in the choir?"

"Because one day I didn't sing and somebody asked if the organ had been fixed."—Princeton Tiger.

### The Rocky Road

Him (to sweet young thing)—I can see I'm only a pebble in your life.

Her—That's all. But I wish you were a little boulder.—Selected.

## Opening and Cleaning Of Cotton

(Continued from Page 14)

to a mix. From the statements that I have previously made, it will be seen that for some minutes, low-grade cotton is used, and for other minutes, high-grade cotton is used, as each time a piece is fed into the bale breaker, it is either a high or low-grade bale, but not both. We therefore, feel that the cotton has a more uneven appearance than is necessary.

### Cleaning.

Under the system outlined, the mill puts cotton of various grades through the same cleaning machines, expecting the machines to clean strict good ordinary cotton and middling cotton with equal effectiveness, and take out no more of the good stock from the high-grade cotton than it does from the low-grade cotton. This statement does not seem quite fair.

As I have previously stated, this arrangement of machines occurs more frequently than any other arrangement that we have seen. There division of one or more machines of are some time variations by the ad-different kinds to this line, but the idea of running the cotton through a given line is almost general. Practical results that we have seen in a large number of mills have proven that this system does not blend cotton well. Furthermore, it either takes too much cotton out of the high-grade or not enough dirt out of the low-grade.

### Hopper System

We are very strongly in favor of the adoption of what we call a double hopper system. We find mills universally experimenting with mixes containing different grades and character of cotton, and we believe that the hopper system answers the objections before mentioned better than any other that we have seen. The hopper system is very briefly as follows: I am giving an illustration of an 8-hopper system. This can be very logically increased to a much larger number, but I am giving 8 as the smallest applied to a print cloth mill. Under number that we believe should be this system, we would have 3 hoppers feeding in parallel on to an endless belt conveyor. The cotton from there would go through a vertical opener, and one or more cleaners. I do not care at this time to discuss the relative virtues of different makes of cleaning machines. The cotton from the last cleaner is fed on to another endless belt conveyor, on to which cotton from 5 other hoppers, also running in parallel, is dropped. The cotton then goes through another vertical opener, and one or more cleaning machines. The cotton used in the first 3 hoppers is the low-grade cotton. The cotton used in 4 out of the 5 last hoppers is the high-grade cotton. The fifth hopper in the second battery is used for reworked waste. This system has the following advantages over the bale breaker system, which I have previously discussed:

### Cleaning.

(a) The low-grade cotton fed into the first 3 hoppers receives special cleaning, which it requires.

### Opening

(b) As to the settings on the hoppers are closed in as close as possible, the cotton is opened up much better than if it went through a large bale breaker with larger spikes on the apron. The cotton is also opened up with a vertical opener before it is cleaned.

### Blending.

(c) I made the statement that a bale breaker would contain cotton from about 3 bales. We will say that a hopper contains cotton from 2 bales, for the sake of the argument. Under this system, you are continually blending cotton from 16 bales at a time instead of 3 bales. You are also blending at all times the high-grade cotton with the low-grade cotton and the waste, with constant proportions of each.

On account of the virtues of this system, some mills are successfully using cotton of much lower grades than is possible with the old system, because of the special cleaning and blending.

We believe that many first-class cleaning machines are constructed, but we should emphasize especially that cleaning machines should be chosen of the capacity required to fit the character of the cotton that the mill has selected to use. We have found very often that mills can either get a cleaner cloth with the cotton that is used, or get a cloth that is as clean as the present cloth with low grades when the opening room has been arranged in a logical way.

### Picker Room.

(d) The work of the picker room, under this system, then devolves itself into one of finishing the work of cleaning instead of doing it all, and of forming even and smooth laps. We feel that a picker room should not contain more than two processes of picking. In the last year or two, considerable excellent work has been done with one-process picking, and we believe that many mills are getting very satisfactory results. We ask that we be permitted not to discuss this question, as we are not sure that the final stage has been reached for all classes of work. We would lay as a standard, in the judgment of laps, a variation of not more than half an ounce per yard in the yard-to-yard measurement of laps. We would also state that it is reasonable to expect that the finisher picker laps have not more than 5 to 8 per cent of laps outside of the usual tolerance of  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound either side of standard weight. The major function of the picker room then becomes that of forming a smooth even lap.

**GREIST**  
**LOOM DROP WIRES**  
The Greist Manufacturing Co.  
New Haven, Conn.

# BLEACHERS!

Solozone

is still the cheapest

Peroxide bleaching agent

But-

where convenience is wanted

and cost is secondary

use "Albone C",

the 100 Volume Peroxide liquid.

Glad to bleach samples

and make demonstrations

The  
**ROESSLER & HASSLACHER CHEMICAL CO.**

713 Sixth Avenue

New York, N. Y.

## An Overseer Told Me

that he no longer experiences difficulties from after effects of alkalis used for conditioning dyed yarns in winding, in cloth fulling, or in scouring.

Since he has used the

**Wyandotte**  
Quality and Service  
**Textile Alkalies**

he has found that their absolute solubility, and perfect free rinsing, entirely eradicate the alkali from the fibre with the result that after stain are eliminated and tendering of the fibres positively prevented.



An order for these special purpose alkalies will prove a most profitable investment.

Ask your supply man for "WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mnfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Thursday, April 26, 1928.

**Magazine Advertising**

(Continued from Page 16)

ondary in the problem. It seems to me that the primary consideration should be—what are you going to advertise and how?

It seems impossible to get dependable statistics of sufficient comprehensiveness to be indisputable. However, with what indices we have, it is a safe hazard that the total retail sales of piece goods in the United States run more than one billion dollars per annum. The United States Census Bureau on retail sales in twelve cities for 1926 reported—Woollens 10 per cent, cotton piece goods 38 per cent, silks 44 per cent, rayons 8 per cent. So that we may say that the present market for cotton piece goods at retail in the United States amounts to more than \$380,000,000 per annum.

With exceptions of two months, every month since December of 1925 has shown a decrease in the retail sale of cotton piece goods over the corresponding month of the previous year. This is based upon reports from 500 department stores to the Federal Reserve Board. It is encouraging to note that in February of this year this same source reported a gain of 3.3 per cent for cotton goods, although it showed a loss of 2.1 per cent for silks and velvets, a loss of 6.2 per cent for woolens and a loss of nearly 2 per cent for rayons.

The road to the solution of your problems does not lie in the study

of statistics nor in concentration on problems of manufacture. Historically the textile manufacturer has concentrated on buying, weaving, dyeing, printing and finishing and until twenty years ago, in the majority of cases, he delegated his selling. In many instances he still delegates his selling. The new industries that have sprung up in the last few decades, such concerns as Campbell's Soups, National Biscuit Company, Simmons beds, the entire automobile industry, most of the packaged food-stuff manufacturers, even the cooperative growers of Sunkist oranges, Sun-Maid raisins and the like, have not only undertaken the production of goods but have assumed the problem of selling them. Campbell not only makes the soup but sells it, although technically the sale is consummated by the retail grocer.

Fifteen years ago, I talked to a mill treasurer with a capacity at that time of fifty miles of gingham an hour. I tried to interest him in the women who consume his goods. I made no progress whatever. I was assured that his line was closed two hours after its opening. I asked this gentleman who purchased his goods. His reply was "the jobber." I asked him if he was interested to whom the jobber sold or where or how and his answer was a complete negative.

Within the last year or two I was talking to the treasurer of a Southern mill with more than 25,000 hands employed, and in asking him about his apparent success he told

me that with his new magazine looms he had a 15 per cent greater efficiency than some of his Northern competitors. This lay in manufacturing. It was in manufacturing improvements that he was primarily interested.

However reluctant the textile manufacturer may be to assume the problem of selling his goods, I believe that it is necessary.

The concern with which I am associated started in Fitchburg, Mass., sixty-five years ago. We have sold and do sell to women in every civilized country in the world. We sell paper dress patterns to facilitate the making of garments for women and children out of piece goods. We sell them from pictures of dresses. Our principal task is to sell more piece goods in order that we may sell more plans or patterns for the making of piece goods into garments. Our sales run into tens of millions of individual transactions with women in the course of a year; and we never have attempted to control these women's purchases in any way. We have, however, watched their method of buying and we know that for some mysterious reason they all do the same thing at the same time. Just why they should want short skirts or long skirts or narrow or wide may be a mystery, but that they all want the same thing at substantially the same time is statistically demonstrated.

How many textile manufacturers do you know who are studying style

tendencies, trends, or even more than that—how many of them know actually what is transpiring at the moment?

However, let us pass that. Assuming that the manufacturer does study style tendencies, does keep abreast of the change in women's demands or whims—and remember the truth that lay in one man's assertion when he said "My wife has a whim of iron"—there is a great deal that can be done to stimulate the increased consumption of dress goods. The most intelligent effort that I know of in this direction is one recently launched as a Bureau of the National Retail Dry Goods Association—to be called the "Costume Art Association." I commend your attention to the work of this bureau and the opportunity that lies ahead of it.

With piece-goods representing 10 per cent of the department store sales, merchants are naturally interested in their promotion. The department and dry goods stores in fostering this movement are not interested in pushing any particular fabric or any particular weave, and certainly no particular line or trademark. The merchant is, however, interested in increasing sales and the stimulation of an increased consumption of piece goods. Against that laudable ambition I trust you will interpose no objection.

One of the leaders of the old Standard Oil Company told me years ago that if the history of the Standard Oil Company were ever truly

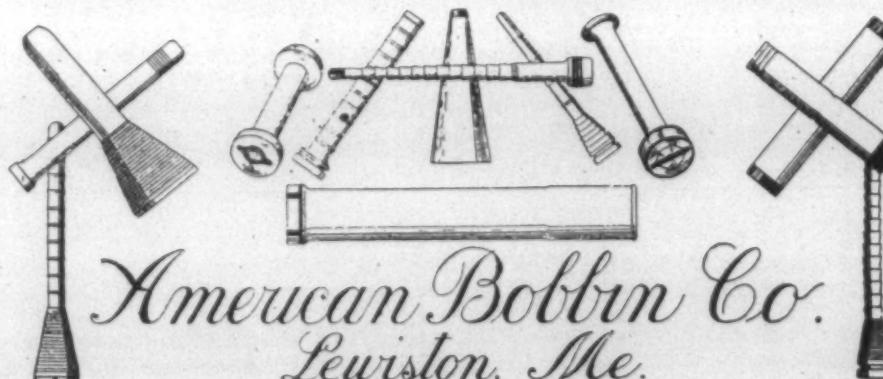
**MAKE US YOUR BOBBIN MAKER**

**ROLLS**  
UNDERCLEARER  
FOSTER WINDER

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TWISTER  
METAL PROTECTED

ENAMELED BOBBINS  
OF ALL KINDS

CONES AND BUTTS



**BOBBINS**  
MULTIPLE HOLE FEELER  
SLUBBERS  
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TWISTER  
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FLAX AND JUTE  
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DUCK FILLING  
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RAYON

Bobbin and Spool Manufacturers

We Are Specialists in Manufacturing Automatic Loom and Rayon Bobbins of All Type

**Ashworth Brothers, Inc.****Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing**

TOPS RECLOTHED

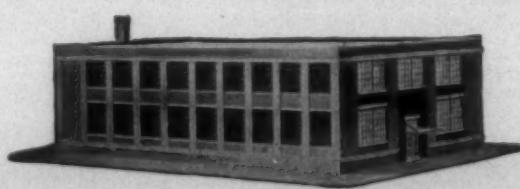
LICKERINS REWOUND

COTTON MILL MACHINERY REPAIRED

For Prompt Service send your Top Flats to be reclothed and your Lickerins to be rewound to our nearest factory. We use our own special point hardened lickerin wire.

Graham and Palmer Sts., Charlotte, N. C.

44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. 127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.  
Carolina Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



written luck should be given its part in the story. When kerosene was the main product from petroleum, gasoline was literally a drug on the market. The problem was how to dispose of it. They even had lots of trouble with the authorities when they threw it away and the bay at Bayonne would not infrequently catch afire. Then came the internal combustion engine—not an invention of the Standard Oil or even fostered by them. It created eventually an enormous market for gasoline which had heretofore been an almost negligible by-product. It also created a tremendous demand for lubricating oil. It relegated kerosene almost to the former position of gasoline. Then some bright genius, and he was not in the Standard Oil Company, suggested that they heat homes with fuel oil, and that they improve the roads by pouring the residuum oils over them as a binder.

What new uses can you develop for cotton piece goods? The company with which I am associated has developed and is developing new uses. We have furnished and are illustrating and describing an attractive room in which the wall covering and the hangings are identical in material—a very charming print. If you are to compete with any fair degree of success with the wall paper manufacturers, you might find outlets for many additional millions of yards. This is but one of a great many suggestive uses that have been evolved and are being evolved. But, it all comes back to the same thing that I am reiterating and that is, that the textile manufacturer, however reluctant, must become a merchant—he must market his goods himself just as does the maker of linoleums or carpets.

I heard one of the great bankers of the country tell of an interview in his offices when a cotton manufacturer was urging him to interest himself in helping the industry. "Why, Mr. B." said this manufacturer, "you just go out of your office and strip the first fifty women you meet and you won't find five ounces of cotton on them." Of course, this is a rather amazing exaggeration, but had this naive suggestion been followed—what then?

You will realize that I have completely side-stepped the topic that was assigned to me—to appear as a proponent for magazine advertising. I think that any attempt to discuss with you the relative value of media at this time is entirely premature.

As an association I cannot see that you have an opportunity for unified advertising because of the great diversity in your products. Therefore, I hesitate to even suggest association advertising. As individual manufacturers each problem is peculiar unto itself, but there is one thing I think all of you have in common and that is the necessity for continuous, intelligent concentration on the problem of increased consumption. It can be done.

A friend of mine, early in this century, was asked to solve the problem of advertising coal tar. Can you fancy anything harder? Well he did a fine job in the formulation of a selling idea for Barrett Specification Roof-

ing, and later in the extension of the product under the name of Tarvia for use on roads.

The decrease in home baking seemed to threaten the Fleischman Yeast people. New uses for yeast were exploited to the great increase in total business of the Fleischman Company. Furniture polish that was sold in eight ounce bottles to be rubbed a few drops at a time on a piano or a chair found a new use. The product was sold by the gallon to be rubbed on the floor with a mop.

You may feel that competitive conditions are keen in your industry so are they in food stuffs. Our average capacity is some 3,500 calories a day. The grower, the manufacturer, the packer are all in competition for the capacity of the human stomach. When the possibilities are intelligently studied and cultivated as in the case of Sunkist oranges, they succeed in getting an increasing measure of business against the lower priced but complacent or indolent competition of prunes, apples and the like. The Sunkist orange people put out an extractor for juice at the soda fountains and greatly increased the consumption of their oranges and lemons. They are now putting out an extractor unit for the homes, and if they are successful they will further increase consumption.

What are you doing to study the market as it now exists and what are you doing to increase consumption? If you were a maker of building materials would you be interested in what architects were putting into their plans and specifications which they were selling to home builders? Do you know or care what the trade is recommending to women and what women are doing about those recommendations with respect to the purchase of piece goods? Do you think you can continue the next quarter of a century, to delegate your selling problems to others? I question whether you can advertise successfully as a group. I believe that some of you may be able to successfully advertise individually, but whether as a group or as individuals, it seems to me that your first problem is to study ways and means of increasing consumption. And, that means a study of the market as is, and how it may be influenced favorably toward your fabrics.

#### Sign On Woodside Mill to Direct Airplanes

Greenville, S. C.—One of the world's largest cotton mills will be used in advertising Greenville's airport, which is now under construction. Officials of the Woodside Mill offered their mill roof as a place on which to paint a sign pointing the way to the landing field.

**Lexington, N. C.**—A new industrial plant for Lexington is a shirt factory which has begun operations by Younts and Son, who are also operators of an overall plant in the southern section of the city. The new plant manufactures high grade work shirts and the owners plan to enlarge the plant later.

For the  
**SOUTHERN**  
TEXTILE INDUSTRY

**ACETIC ACID**  
**LACTIC ACID**  
**BARIUM CHLORIDE**  
**SULPHATE of ALUMINA**  
*Commercial and Iron Free*  
**CALCINED GLAUBER'S SALT**  
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IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

**E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.**

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256 Vanderpool St., NEWARK, N. J.

*Write us for further information on DU PONT TEXTILE CHEMICALS*



**THE PRESIDENT HOTEL**  
ON THE BOARDWALK  
ATLANTIC CITY - N.J.

Splendid Location  
Each room has Servidor,  
Serving Pantry, Bath with  
Sea Water. Possesses own  
Swimming Pool and Turk-  
ish Baths.  
Concerts—Dancing—Golf  
Horseback—Roller Chairs

Come NOW for  
Relaxation and  
Recreation

**F. L. Andrews**  
Manager



Thursday, April 26, 1928.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS  
WOOD WIREBOUND CORRUGATED



## CORRUGATED BOXES

## DAVID M. LEA &amp; COMPANY, INC.

Established 1869

Richmond, Va.

Look For The



Atkins Name

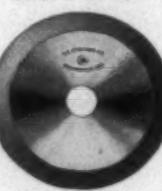


Be sure the Atkins name appears plainly on Saws, Knives and Grinding Wheels, then you are positive of getting your money's worth and a wise investment. Atkins products measure up in every degree to the high standard demanded by your requirements. There is an Atkins Saw, Knife or Saw Tool for every job and they are known the world over as "The Finest on Earth".

E. C. ATKINS &amp; COMPANY

Indianapolis

Branch Houses: Atlanta, Memphis, New Orleans



Indiana

## BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

Rockford, Ill., U.S.A.

Knotters

Framingham, Mass.

Warp Tying Machines

Greenville, S.C.

Warp Drawing Machines

Automatic Spoolers

High Speed Warpers

## THE TRIPOD PAINT COMPANY

—MANUFACTURERS—

ATLANTA GEORGIA

MILL WHITES, PAINTS, STAINS, Etc.

Write for Prices and Free Samples

MODEL J  
Cuts  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. and  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Letters

**Bradley Stencil Machines**  
Cut  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., and  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. Letters  
OVER 30,000 IN USE  
DROP FORGED STEEL PUNCHES  
ALL PARTS INTERCHANGEABLE  
MACHINES SENT ON TRIAL  
FREIGHT PAID BY US BOTH WAYS  
ROUND AND HORIZONTAL  
MODELS

Mark Your Shipments Right—Buy a  
BradleyA. J. BRADLEY MFG. CO.  
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Bradley Oil Stencil Board

Bradley's Two-in-One  
Stencil InkThe Bradley Ball Stencil Pot  
Shippers' SuppliesWrite for Samples  
and PricesManufacturing Novelty  
Yarn Cloths

(Continued from Page 10)

and the fabric will slip easily. In making such a construction, the filling yarn usually contains much more twist per inch than would ordinarily be the case. The hard twist in the yarn will make the cloth shrink up, when it is finished, thus making the crepe effect. In this cloth even the warp yarn has a somewhat greater twist than usual, and the cloth shrinks in length as well as in width, although this is not a custom method. The usual standard of twist for filling yarn is about three and three-quarters times the square root of the yarn size in turns per inch, although the amount is reduced to three or less, when mercerization is to take place, but for most hard twist filling, the standard is from seven to eight and one-half times the square root of the size in turns per inch, with probably seven and one-half used in the most cases. Of course there have been instances where a greater number of turns per inch than that indicated has been inserted, and in some cases fewer turns have been used. What this means for a yarn like that used in the cloth is shown as follows: the square root of 50/1 is 7.07, and with a standard of 7½ used, the turns per inch would be practically 53. Ordinary 50/1 yarn, with a standard of 4½, contains only about 32 turns per inch, so that it will be readily recognized that the production per spindle is much less than it is for ordinary warp, with an increase in the various costs of producing. Many crepes are made with filling twisted in one direction only, with the majority of the high class articles contain both regular and reverse twisted yarn.

In some fabrics one pick of one twist and then another pick of the reverse twist is inserted, while in others two picks of each are used in succession. The pulling of one twist against the other when the cloth is finished produces a regular crepe effect, which does not look at all like the fabrics produced with two kinds of twists.

Naturally, to weave two twists of yarn a box loom is necessary, and when only one pick of each is used a pick and pick loom is necessary. To allow sufficient time for the shuttle to be changed, the loom speed is somewhat slower than would otherwise be the case, possibly about 10 per cent lower being the rate on comparatively narrow goods.

Fabrics such as have been discussed are likely to sell at very high retail prices not only because they are stylish, but also because the orders received are comparatively small and exclusive price can be obtained. The general practice is to obtain the very best price from the buyers, and this policy results in high prices and profits when the demand is good. A comparatively small profit per yard will allow a good return to the mill, inasmuch as the production of the loom is comparatively large, due to the small number of picks per inch. Although many of these grey cloths

costs comparatively little to produce, there are other features which make the cost to a converter a great deal higher. One of these is the cost of finishing and another is the fact that there is a shrinkage in the length of the cloth delivered instead of stretch noted in a good many kinds of cloth when finishing. This shrinkage is not on many cloths but is evident on the one considered.

Then it is a fact that selling expenses are high through the cost of samples and the proportion of which they form on the comparatively small orders. Often a large risk is taken when novelties are purchased, for should the style change the loss would be large. On the fabric mentioned it is undoubtedly true that a portion of the price is represented through the selling connection.

## Sloan Discusses Distribution

(Continued from Page 18)

distribution of the products of our mills. Please consider me, therefore, as one seeking enlightenment on this subject which so vitally affects the development of every phase of the cotton textile industry. Also bear in mind that the Institute has not as yet found it appropriate to take a final position as to the solution of these problems.

Views which have not infrequently been expressed would seem to indicate that a proper and economical distribution on the part of the wholesaler would require:

1. The carrying of adequate stocks.
2. The devoting of individual efforts to reasonably limited territories.
3. The making of purchases from important sources of supply in sufficient volume to insure the desired degree of co-operation by the manufacturers.

As regards the retailer, it has been said that his functions should be:

1. To estimate in advance what the community's needs will be and to secure a sufficient stock of merchandise to take care of these needs.

2. To acquaint the public with what he has on hand.

3. To sell his goods with such service as his particular clientele may require.

4. To specialize in a study of the wants of the community which he serves and to know the requirements of that particular class of trade.

Consideration will probably be given to these views and others of a kindred nature at the forthcoming distributors' committee meeting.

Prior to the war, manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer appeared to be fulfilling their functions in reasonably satisfactory fashion. But business methods are constantly subject to change and as a result of the war, the retailer learned that it was no longer necessary for him to buy goods in large quantities. Increase in production facilities, improved transportation and communication facilities, style changes, all brought home to the retailer the feeling that he was able to have his wants fulfilled much more promptly. This has led to the development of a buying policy which has necessitated a radical change in

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the methods of doing business by the retailer, the wholesaler and the manufacturer. Unfortunately all three groups did not readjust themselves to the changed conditions as readily as could have been desired. When the retailer began reducing his stocks of goods, demanding small lots in greater variety and at shorter intervals of time, the wholesaler naturally felt that he in turn must rearrange his business on a similar basis. It was logical for him to have done this but unfortunately it was apparently carried to an extreme, so much so in fact that to one studying the situation it would seem as though some of the wholesalers' functions had reverted to the manufacturer. This, I think, is the principal reason insofar as any one reason may be assigned, for the present unsettled condition of distribution. Whatever the reason, the charge has been made, however, that wholesalers for several years past have been purchasing in too small unit quantities, particularly in style goods, and that in view of this they are unreasonable in expecting their sources of supply to confine their sales to the wholesaler. Some of your leaders apparently consider these complaints valid since they have been advising you generally to make purchases in sufficient volume to insure the desired degree of cooperation on the part of the manufacturer.

The carrying of adequate stocks does not mean that the wholesaler should take on an unnecessary burden or risk in carrying large stocks for either the mill or the retail merchant. There is a happy medium between the extremes of large stocks, such as you found yourselves overloaded with just after the war, and the exceedingly small quantities with which I am told some of you have been doing business during the past few years. Insofar as those who have studied the question are able to determine, hand-to-mouth buying of style and to some extent of staple goods is with us to stay, and I am wondering if we must not adjust our methods of doing business so as to meet it. How can the wholesaler adequately serve those merchants who are his customers if he is pursuing a policy which continually compels him to refer back to the manufacturer for small and less profitable orders? Indeed, how can be reasonably expect the manufacturer to give him that support and cooperation to which he is entitled if the manufacturer feels that he is being forced to assume some of those burdens which more properly belong to the wholesaler?

Regardless of quantities of stocks carried, however, the economic distribution of them brings up the consideration of the extent to which the wholesaler should limit his territory. In the old days, wholesalers could adequately supply the country from such centers as Boston, Philadelphia and New York, but with the growth in population and development of various sections, this was no longer possible. Competition became keener and we had such groups as large department stores, syndicate buyers, mail order houses, and chain stores growing up and taking considerable profitable business from the wholesaler. To-

day it is my belief that by making an adequate study of local territories, the wholesaler will find a number of merchants whom he can serve in a profitable and mutually advantageous manner through economies and advantages of trade which could not be secured in any other way by these merchants. I take it that the manufacturer may reasonably be expected to look to the wholesaler not only to carry adequate stocks and to distribute his goods but to furnish such information as will enable both manufacturer and wholesaler to serve the customer in the most economical manner. In this connection, the wholesaler possesses a very valuable asset in that he is particularly well fitted to secure information concerning stocks of goods in course of distribution, and the actual and prospective demand for these goods. Such specialized knowledge of the markets enables him to observe and anticipate the demand for goods and not infrequently to forecast changes in type and styles of goods. This latter advantage is particularly important in hand-to-mouth buying where style changes play such a big part and where, if not properly met, they can and have led to enormous increases in both manufacturing and distributing costs. The compilation and dissemination of such information in the proper manner should exert a stabilizing effect on the speculative forces which are to a greater or less extent present in every industrial market.

I am very much impressed by the need which is felt in our industry for adequate and comprehensive statistics on distribution. Within recent years the mills have helped to build up a very useful amount of statistical information. This is a matter which the Cotton-Textile Institute is continually emphasizing and encouraging. So far, however, these statistics are mainly concerned with the manufacturing side of the industry, and for some time it has been felt that this information would be more illuminating and useful if it were supplemented with market data which your association should be able to compile. I am sure that I express the prevailing sentiment of the Institute and our industry in urging that you give this matter of statistics your attention and support.

Another activity to which the Institute has been devoting considerable attention is the determination of sound cost bases or principles. Misleading cost data in the past have been serious contributing factors to the making of prices which have no proper relations to production or distribution costs. If the effect caused by such methods were confined to the individual manufacturer or distributor who made the mistake of under-estimating his costs, the industry in general could afford to feel less concerned about this subject. But a mistake of this character by one mill or one distributor may lead to a price below cost for a very extensive group of mills or distributors and may thereby create a condition of instability to the serious detriment of all the agencies of distribution in respect to that particular line of goods. It would therefore seem to be of great

## Tycos Automatic Control and the Slashed Yarn

photo at left, enlarged four times, shows No. 13.55 yarn before slashing.

The same yarn after slashing with the old hand control.

Photo at right, enlarged four times, shows the same yarn after slashing with the Tycos System of slasher Control. Note how fibres are bound in.

When Tycos has controlled the Slashing Process, the yarn is ready for smooth operation on the looms. It has the correct moisture content for the elasticity to necessary for maximum weaving results. The fibres are tightly bound in for smooth running. The size coating is uniform and tough to prevent wear and chafing. It is pliable to decrease shedding.

*Send for illustrated booklet, "Blazing the Way to Slasher Room Profits," and Tycos Catalog for Textile Mills.*

## Taylor Instrument Companies

ROCHESTER, N. Y., U. S. A.  
CANADIAN PLANT MANUFACTURING DISTRIBUTORS  
TYCOS BUILDING IN GREAT BRITAIN  
TORONTO SHORT & MASON, LTD.,  
LONDON

## For Better Spinning

cover top rolls with



## SPINNA CALF

*write for particulars*



## A. C. LAWRENCE LEATHER COMPANY

210 South St., Boston, Mass.

*Also Manufacturers of Roller Sheepskins*

# TON-TEX BELTING

## *For Cotton Mills*

At first, Ton-Tex was bought by certain large mills to encourage another use for cotton. Today, Ton-Tex Belting is used because it is less expensive than leather and is actually showing as long life and increased production on both looms and spinning.

Ton-Tex belting is very pliable and does not fray. It is 50% stronger than a leather belt of the same thickness. It has little stretch and maintains its driving tension. It is waterproof.

In many mills superintendents using Ton-Tex report: 3 to 5 more picks per minute on looms and 3 to 4 more turns per minute on spinning.

*It is fully guaranteed for Cotton Mill service*

**Complete stocks are carried by our distributors:**

Carolina Supply Company,	Greenville, S. C.
Montgomery & Crawford,	Spartanburg, S. C.
Fulton Supply Company,	Atlanta, Ga.
Textile Mill Supply Co.,	Charlotte, N. C.
Sullivan Hardware Co.,	Anderson, S. C.
Taylor-Parker Company,	Norfolk, Va.
W. J. Savage Company,	Knoxville, Tenn.

## TON-TEX CORPORATION

345 West 35th St.

New York, N. Y.

Better Lubrication at *less cost* per month

### A Helper—Without Wages

So say operatives whose machines are lubricated with



MODERN TEXTILE LUBRICANT

*It stays in Bearings—*

helping operatives by greatly reducing the number of oilings—NON-FLUID OIL lasts several times as long per application as liquid oil—also helping operatives by keeping in bearings and off the goods in process—keeping off machines, floors, etc., so avoiding oil spots on goods and dirty working conditions.

NOTE.—NON-FLUID OIL also strongly appeals to mill owners and supers because it lasts longer per application and costs less for lubrication than liquid oil.

*Write for testing sample and bulletin, "Lubrication of Textile Machinery." (State type and make of machine on which test is to be made.)*

Southern Agent: Lewis W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

**NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.**  
MAIN OFFICE: 292 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

ATLANTA, GA.  
CHARLOTTE, N.C.  
GREENVILLE, S.C.

importance to everyone concerned in manufacture and distribution to encourage the study and application of sound cost bases.

The Institute, in conjunction with the cost representatives of numerous mills in our various groups, has been laying a foundation for developing an outline of a proper basis for predetermining normal yarn and fabric costs to be used as an aid in deciding upon sales policies. Such an outline when developed is to be presented to the individual mills of the textile industry for their consideration but the bases as set forth therein will not be binding upon any individual mill. The institute will not attempt to install cost systems in individual mills, as such a field is entirely too large. We do, however, urge our mills to study their costs with a view to ascertaining (1) that all proper items or elements, including depreciation, interest on investment, etc., are included in their cost figures; and (2) that proper bases are used in arriving at the relative costs of the various products.

I believe that it is by the active participation in specific matters such as these that your association may be made of lasting benefit to you individually and to your industry.

Whether your association will wish to engage in a study of sound cost principles in distribution is a matter for you alone to decide—but I commend it to you for your serious consideration in the light of the attention which many other basic industries are giving the subject.

"What are the mills doing to meet hand-to-mouth buying?" "What is the wholesaler's place in the new order of distribution?" "What, if any, changes have come about in the relations of the mills, the wholesalers and the retailers with one another?" These questions, heard in every quarter, are fundamental and cannot, I believe, be answered off-hand by any one of us. But it is a happy day for the industry when the wholesalers, with full appreciation of the seriousness of these questions, have come together to consider them in a great national body. Your deliberations, therefore, at this, your first annual convention, should be very significant not only to those of you in attendance but to the many other branches of the industry and to the countless millions of our consumers who are so vitally concerned in sound and orderly distribution.

### The Weevils Are Coming!

What is described as a "startling" increase in the number of boll weevils emerging from hibernation this year over that of last year, is reported by the United States Department of Agriculture.

For a number of years the Department has been attempting to secure advance information of the probable degree of boll weevil infestation by means of tests with the insects at experiment stations, conducted under conditions approaching as nearly as possible those of the field. In most of the Southern States the weevil emergence this spring has

Thursday, April 26, 1928.

been greatly in excess of that of last spring. In South Carolina, for instance, the emergence is 21.1 as compared with zero last year.

These tests would indicate that a much larger number of weevils have survived the winter this year than last, and consequently that the danger to the cotton crop from weevil damage is much greater.

The showing would naturally be expected to have an almost immediate effect on the cotton markets, since the coming crop prospects are now the point of central interest with the traders. Likelihood or possibility of unusually heavy weevil damage might be expected to give the market considerable strength.

The report, however, is of even greater significance to Southern farmers. The past winter has been generally speaking, fairly mild, and the prospect of a heavy weevil emergence from hibernation is plausible. If it actually develops, immediate steps will have to be taken if the farmers are not to suffer heavy losses in their cotton crop. The prospects from this government report are that we are going into the cotton season with the threat of a serious weevil infestation from the very start. It is highly important, therefore, that we be prepared to fight from the beginning.—Greenville Daily News.

### New Finishing Process

New and improved processes in finishing cotton fabrics so that they may be kept clean without laundering will contribute to a greater consumption of cotton, according to Ernest C. Morse, in charge of the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., who spoke at a dinner meeting of the American Statistical Association in the Aldine Club, New York.

"Methods of waterproofing cotton fabrics have already been responsible for the great use of cotton by the automobile industry for tops processes have been applied with and upholstery," he said. "These other fabrics so that their original usefulness has been greatly extended. Draperies, slip covers, shower bath curtains are now made of cotton which is waterproof and can be wiped or cleaned by using a cloth without laundering.

"Many of these fabrics are particularly useful in kitchens and in other rooms where dust and soot are an annoyance."

Mr. Morse also described some of the ways in which cotton mills and other factories can increase the use of cotton.

"Our own mills," he said, "can assist, as they already have, in increasing the consumption of cotton. For instance, last year by specifying the shipment of starch in cotton bags there was an increased consumption of 250,000 yards of cotton fabric. Loom pickers are now being made from cotton treated with a resinous material and molded to shape. Each loom picker consumes 3½ ounces of a heavy cotton fabric, and there are said to be one and three quarter million pickers in use in this country."

## Mid-West Contributes To Textile Machinery Development

THE fact that the Middle West, as well as New England, has contributed to the development of textile machinery is brought out in a record of inventions and improvements in the industry being prepared in connection with plans for the coming celebration of the 100th anniversary of the invention of ring spinning in Providence, April 25-26. The first important invention in textile machinery to be made outside New England came in 1889. In that year H. D. Colman of Beloit, Wisconsin, joined the ranks of American textile inventors with his invention of the drawing-in machine.

Mr. Colman and W. A. Barber of Warrens, Wisconsin, established in 1891 the present Barber-Colman Company of Rockford, Ill. It has developed the drawing-in, the hand knitter, the warp tying machine, the automatic spooler with weaver's knitter, and the high speed warper. These represent a number of the most important of the more recent improvements in textile machinery and a large part of the progress which has been made since John Thorp of Providence, invented ring spinning 100 years ago.

The first two models of Colman's drawing-in machine were tried out in a small cotton mill in Janesville, Wis., and were followed by two complete machines which were successfully operated at different times in the Boot Mills and in the Merrimack Mills, Lowell, Mass. During the operation of the machine in the Merrimack Mills in 1899 the need for a hand knitter was called to Colman's attention and in 1900 the first hand knitter for tying weaver's knots was tried out, but this was later changed to the present lighter and more positive type Barber knitter which is in universal use throughout the world. The addition of this knitter to the thread selecting principle of the drawing-in machine resulted in 1904 in the present Barber warp tying machine, which with one operator and one helper does the work of from fifteen to twenty drawing-in hands, and is in use in practically all countries where cotton goods are manufactured.

A peculiar situation existed in the warp replenishing field. Colman first made and used an automatic machine for drawing-in warps, but because the prospects of ultimate success of the warp tying machine seemed brighter, he changed his machine over to one of that type. The American Warp Drawing Machine Company, proceeding along somewhat different lines, first experimented with a warp drawing machine, changing to a warp tying machine which was later abandoned in favor of the semi-automatic drawing-in machine which they placed on the market in 1900. This resulted in a conflict of patent interests and many years passed and large sums were spent before the matter was drawn to a peaceful close by the purchase in 1919 of the American Warp Drawing Machine

Company's interests by Barber-Colman, thus ending a long drawn out legal battle.

"The automatic spooler and high speed warper, labor saving devices which were introduced in 1921 and 1922," according to B. A. Peterson, experimental engineer of the company, "are the result of experiments which began about 1900. The first experimental installation was made in 1907 in the Aurora Cotton Mills, Aurora, Ill., and consisted of a machine for winding yarn on ordinary spools in which the winding units were mounted on an endless chain," said Mr. Peterson in describing the machinery.

"The operator was stationed at one end of the machine and the running spools moved down one side of the machine and back on the other," he continued. "The operator found the end on the new bobbin and on the spools and arranged them in position to be tied by a mechanically operated knitter. However it was found that the labor saving was not sufficient to justify putting this type of machine on the market and further experiments were made along different lines.

"The next installation was placed in the plant of the Bemis Bro. Bag Company, Bemis, Tenn., in 1912. This consisted of a 120-spindle spooler of the present type running 600 yards per minute and winding from the side of the bobbin which was carried in a specially constructed cradle. An ordinary warper was used with a special creel to take the cross wound packages. No attempt was made to speed the warper up at this time. About a year later this machine was replaced by a 300-spindle machine still running at 600 yards per minute and the ordinary warper had been modified to run at a speed of 225 yards. In 1915 an experimental installation was begun in the Cocheo department of the Pacific Mills at Dover, N. H. This also consisted of a 300-spindle spooler and a warper running 225 yards. These machines were operated continuously and the number of machines was increased until each mill had three of these long spoolers and sufficient warpers to handle their production.

"After these installations had been in operation some time, it was discovered that it was possible to wind yarn over the end of a warp wound bobbin at a speed of 1200 yards per minute with less breakage and much less strain than was possible by winding them from the side of a bobbin, the only requirement being that the speed be high enough to give a free running balloon to the thread. This ability to run at high speed resulted in shortening machines to a more convenient length and in 1917 the first spooler running 1200 yards per minute was installed in the mill at Dover, N. H. This machine at first had only 60 spindles but was later changed to 80 and was attended by only one operator. By the end of 1921 all the spoolers at Dover, N. H., and at

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Bemis, Tenn., were replaced with short high speed machines.

"Shortly after the first high speed spooler was installed a new warper was brought out, capable of running at the unheard of speed of 500 yards per minute with far less tension on the yarn than ever obtained before. In fact the tension was so light that the breaking of ends in warping was nearly eliminated.

"High tension has long been recognized as being injurious to the yarn and detrimental to good work, and as high yarn speed had previously been accompanied by high tension these two had become practically synonymous so that it was firmly believed by many that high speed in itself was injurious to the yarn. But it is the tension only which is injurious and not the speed. Long and exhaustive tests in the weave room have proved the correctness of this theory. It early became evident that warps made on these machines ran better in the loom than those made by the ordinary process. Tests in the weave rooms of the Pacific Mills at Dover, N. H., the Bemis Bro. Bag Company, at Bemis, Tenn., and the Capital City Plant of Pacific Mills at Columbia, S. C., covering a total running time of nine years established beyond all doubt that the yarn was injured far less than by the ordinary process and that the loom stoppage was reduced 22 to 33 per cent. Every effort during the design and construction of these machines has been directed towards reducing yarn tensions and perfecting the machines mechanically, and it was not until 1921 that they were offered for sale.

"In 1923 a most important addition was made to the automatic spooler in the form of a knotter to tie weaver's knots. This improvement has proved to be of great benefit in the weave room on all classes of work but especially upon high sley goods where every knot must be a weaver's knot to insure good weaving.

"In spite of the radical changes in old processes made by this system of spooling and warping its use has progressed steadily until today there are in use and on order 283 automatic spoolers and 222 high speed warpers in this country and in Europe. The success of these machines, like all previous contribution of Barber-Colman Company to the advancement of the textile industry, has been due to the large labor saving to be obtained by their use, and to the improvement made in the quality of the work turned out."

#### Casablanca Long Draft System

Long draft spinning, which was introduced into this country in 1926 by the American Casablanca Corporation, is now in use in more than 50 of the leading cotton mills in the North and South, according to statistics compiled by that company.

This type of long draft was first used in Europe in 1913 and it is estimated that between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 spindles are running on the system abroad. In this country the

Casablanca method is in use on several hundred thousand spindles. Owing to the curtailment in the industry in America during the past two years the progress made by long draft is considered remarkable.

"It is conceded by leading textile engineers of the country that long draft in some form will be the practice of the future," declares Carl French of the American Casablanca Corporation. "No mill without it can compete with a mill equipped with long draft.

"Coincident with the preparations being made for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of the invention of ring spinning to be held in Providence, R. I., April 25 and 26, the Casablanca Corporation announces a more highly perfected model.

"Installations are now being made. More accurate settings can be made between the bands and front rollers. Less power is required. The new model cradle also permits the use of the flat clearers present in the frame, which materially reduces the cost of installation. Yarns spun with the new cradle are stronger and more even, due to the absolute control of the short fibres.

"Mills using the system report savings of one to six cents per pound, according to the numbers spun. One mill reports a saving of 58 per cent per year on the investment.

"Ten of the mills which purchased installations have placed repeat orders. One New England group placed an initial order for 5,000 spindles in 1926, bought 17,000 more in 1927 and in March of this year purchased equipment for the balance of their mills, totalling 100,000 spindles and making their plants 100 per cent long draft. Another mill adopted the plan of ordering 5,000 spindles every quarter until they complete equipping their mill. Their third order is now in process. Another plant, starting with a small installation, within a few months placed an order for 20,000 spindles. Two others made five repeat orders each."

#### Large Chemical Plant For Virginia

Richmond, Va.—Stauffer Chemical Company, of San Francisco, which has an office in New York, has acquired a tract of 450 acres of land in Chesterfield county, near the Ampthill tract, on which the Dupont Rayon Company is to erect a plant for the manufacture of rayon yarn on an extensive scale. The chemical company has an option on 200 additional acres adjoining the property if already has acquired.

The information is that this company plans to erect a large plant on its property for the manufacture of certain chemicals used in the production of rayon. The sum of \$24,000 was paid for the land it has acquired, it was stated here. Through this property will run a branch line of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, soon to be built from its main line in Chesterfield county to Hopewell, where the Tubize Artificial Silk Company of America operates a large rayon manufacturing plant.

## PATENTS

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Tickets on sale April 27th, 1928, good on all Regular Trains (except Crescent Limited).

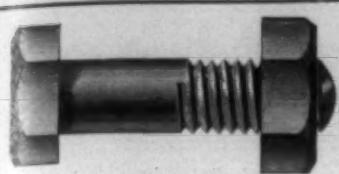
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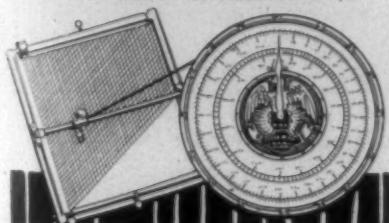
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### Says Rayon Helps Other Fibres

That rayon is here to stay, and that it has acted more as a stimulant to the sale of silk, rather than a deterrent factor was the contention made in an address given recently in South Manchester, Conn., by Horace B. Cheney of the firm of Cheney Brothers, New York, one of the best known textile houses in the country.

"Rayon," said Mr. Cheney during the course of his talk, "is a worthy, valuable product and one of the best illustrations of the ingenuity of man." Continuing he said, "Cheney Brothers are using a limited quantity of rayon in their production, particularly in their decorative and upholstery fabrics. The velvets on which we are running at present 20 hours a day have rayon pile and silk backs, one of the first instances in which rayon has taken the place of honor and put silk in the background, the rayon being used for the more important function of producing the surface of the goods while the silk goes into the back."

"The old lines of strict cleavage between silk mills and cotton mills are being broken down. The Northern cotton mills, pressed for outlets in competition with the South have turned to the use of silk and rayon, either straight or mixed with cotton."

### New DuPont Dye

The dyestuffs department of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. announce a new direct dyestuff recently developed by their own laboratories, which is now offered under the name of Pontamine Light Brown 4G.

This color has for its outstanding feature its exceptionally good fastness to light. It also shows a better fastness to water, washing, acids and alkalies than most of the direct colors and is also very fast to chlorine.

It can be dyed on raw stock, yarn or pieces and because of its fastness to chlorine and washing may be used in certain cases as a substitute for a similar shade of vat color where good fastness is desired but where the vat colors, even though superior, would be too expensive or the proper facilities are not at hand for their application.

It can be aftertreated with copper or chrome and acetic acid with practically no change in shade or strength.

It can also be used on both weighted and pure silk, producing shades fast to scrooping, perspiration and steaming.

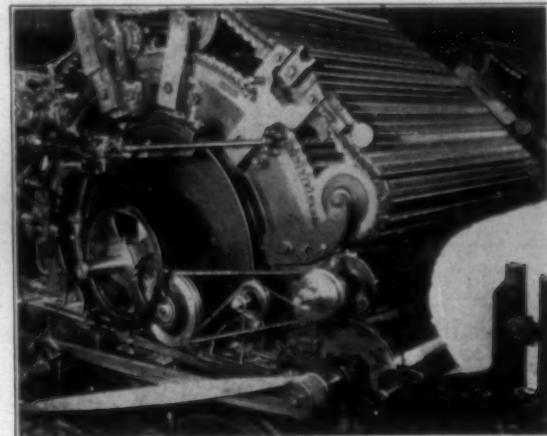
### Goodyear to Build in South

Birmingham, Ala.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. will build a branch plant in the South, according to information received from Akron, O. Gadsden, Ala., and Knoxville, Tenn., are said to be making strenuous efforts for the location of the big plant. The company is operating a tire fabric mill at Cedarlawn, Ga. The new plant will be to manufacture automobile tires and much fabric will be required.



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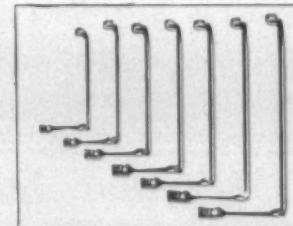
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## Cotton Goods

New York.—Trading in cotton goods was generally quiet throughout the week. There were a few large contracts, but most of the buying was a filling-in character, with deliveries wanted within the next few weeks. Production continued on about the same basis that has been in effect for the past several weeks. The best demand for goods was printed fabrics and tire fabrics, the market for these two continuing to be the bright spot in the situation. Fine goods production in New England was further reduced by the strike of 25,000 mill workers, so that fine goods production is now about half of the normal. The strike so far, has had little effect on the market.

Sales of print cloths and sheetings were small and the curtailed output continued to exceed sales. This was also true of duck and many of the colored cotton lines. Wide sheetings, sheets and pillow cases sold in moderate volume for nearby delivery. Bleached goods and ginghams were in light demand. Drills were quiet and there was only a fair business in wide goods for the automobile trade.

In the print cloths sales were small, 7% continued the market for market for 37-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard with some business; fair trade in the 68x72, 4.75 yard at 8% cents. Reports were that these had sold for June, and also to the effect that it was possible to get goods for the month following. For 72x76, 5.25 yard, 9% for nearby continued to be heard; 80 squares, 4.00 yard spot and nearby at 11; 44x40, 8.20 yard generally at 5%, with some report of one-sixteenth less.

There was a fair interest in 31-inch, 5.00 yard sheeting at 6½ net, and reports that some had sold all they would sell at this price, and were holding for five-eighths. More interest in the 27-inch, 48 squares, 4.00 yard was heard, with business at 7% net, and, as just mentioned above, some makes had sold at 8 net. For 40-inch, 3.75 yard, 8¾ net was paid; 40-inch, 2.85 yard sold for next month at 10% net; 40-inch, 4.25 at 7½ net, and some asking five-eighths.

A number of orders were placed for plain construction fine cottons on some of which slightly higher prices were paid. In a few instances

mills accepted business at recent prices, but signified their intentions of quoting higher on additional commitments. On a good many fabrics there has been no need of holding for advances, since buyers found the yardage they were after at unchanged quotations. The situation continued irregular with a few quarters described as moderately active on clearances of stock.

A number of orders were placed for combed broadcloth, the 128x68s principally, their size running from 500 to 1,500 pieces. It was found that mills in the South and East have begun to quote higher and are getting ¼c more than before. Some of the Southern goods heretofore quoted 15½c and 15¾c are held for at least 14¾c and good Eastern qualities which were 16c and 16¾c have begun to bring ¼c more. The plaided constructions have held quiet enough to indicate no price changes.

Fair inquiry continued for carded broadcloths, with prices generally firm and unchanged. Spots of 80x60, non-feeler, were reported at 9¼ and feeler at three-eighths.

The Fall River cloth market was better with inquiry of a character which indicated better business may be at hand. Prices continued very firm during this period. The estimated sales were placed at 30,000 pieces and while this aggregate is not considered phenomenal the spirit of sellers is considerably buoyed up. The firmness with which mills quote prices is an indication that optimism prevails. Curtailment in the print cloth division continues about 75 per cent with no change for next week. This drastic curtailment has resulted in a scarcity of many numbers especially in the 38½-inch category.

Cotton goods prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x64s..	6½
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s..	5%
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s..	5%
Gray g'ds, 38½-in., 64x64s..	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s..	8½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s..	11
Dress ginghams ..	16¾a 18½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard ..	11½
Brown sh'tgs, 4-yd., 56x60s..	10
Brown sheetings, stand ..	12%
Tickings, 8 oz ..	21a 22½
Denims ..	18
Staple ginghams, 27-in ..	10%
Kid finished cambrics ..	8½a 9%
Standard prints ..	9

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## The Yarn Market

higher and firmer, the yarn price situation was strong last week, but this apparently failed to stimulate buyers and they continued to purchase on a very limited basis. The volume of inquiry was encouraging and there were many indications that real improvement should develop. While prices were firmer, yarns have not advanced in anything like the proportion of gain shown by raw cotton prices. This has been due to the slack demand, with most yarn consumers reporting that orders for their products are coming in very slowly and that they are not inclined to buy except for their most immediate needs. Curtailment by many mills which ordinarily purchase yarns has of course cut down their requirements. As the week ended, New York spot cotton was at the highest spot it has touched in five months and with the yarn trade generally, this was taken as indication that better buying should develop.

The knit goods industry as a whole, reports that business is quiet and knitters at this time are not purchasing the normal volume of yarns they usually buy at this season. The knitting mills, however, are in better position than most weaving mills and of the small sales reported last week, the bulk were for knitting yarns. Combed yarns and mercerized yarns continued quiet, although single combed knitting yarns have advanced in price, and sales were slightly larger than they have been in the past several weeks.

Most yarn men feel that there is little chance for a better demand until yarn consumers begin to get much better orders. On the other hand, since the cotton market has advanced far beyond its normal relationship to the yarn price level and if higher cotton prices continue to be as well sustained as they have been during the last month, dealers assert, sooner or later an upward adjustment of yarn rates will be forced. The longer this is delayed, according to this view, the more abrupt it is likely to be. Dealers add to this the assumption that market stocks of carded and combed yarns are too small to stand in the way of such an adjustment, the same opinion being expressed as regards spinners' surplus supplies, although it is conceded that occasionally, for brief periods, there is some overproduction of carded yarns, as at present in the case of frame spun carded cones up to 20s.

Quotations in this market were as follows:

Southern Two-ply Chain Warps	
8s	32½
10s	32½
12s	33½
14s	34
16s	35
20s	37
24s	37
26s	38½
30s	39½
36s	47
40s	47
40s ex	52
50s	57
50s	57
Southern Two-ply Skeins.	
8s	31
10s	31½
12s	32½
14s	33
16s	33½
20s	35
24s	37
26s	37½
30s	39½
36s	47
40s	47½
40s ex	53
50s	55
55s	57
60s	65
Part Waste Insulating Yarn.	
6s	26
8s	28
10s	28½
12s	29½
16s	32½
20s	34
24s	34
26s	36
30s	37½
Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-ply	
8s	30½
10s	31
12s	32
16s	33
20s	35
30s	39
40s	47½
Southern Single Chain Warps	
10s	31
12s	32
16s	33
20s	35
26s	37½
30s	39
Southern Single Skeins	
6s	30
8s	30½
10s	31
12s	31½
14s	32
16s	32½
20s	34
22s	34½
24s	36
26s	37½
30s	38½
Southern Frame Cones	
8s	30
10s	31
12s	32
14s	32½
16s	33
18s	33½
20s	34
22s	34½
24s	35
26s	36
28s	36½
30s	37½
40s	47
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, etc.—Two-ply.	
16s	43
20s	45
30s	49
36s	52
40s	54
50s	59
60s	65
70s	75
80s	85
Southern Combed Peeler Cones.	
10s	39
12s	40
14s	41
18s	42
20s	43
22s	44
28s	47
32s	49
34s	50
36s	51
38s	52
40s	53
50s	59
60s	65
70s	75
70s	75

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I have had 28 years' experience in carding, spinning and machine shop. 10 years as overseer. Would like to hear from any mill in need of a man for either department. Address F. V. A., care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

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WANT position as overseer spinning. Many years experience. Can come on short notice. No. 5432.

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WANT position as overseer carding and spinning in large yarn mill. Also capable superintendent. Married, and the best of references. No. 5436.

WANT position as overseer carding; am also a capable card grinder and speeder fixer, and a master combor man. Would consider position as second hand in a large mill, or will help erect machinery. Can come at once. No. 5437.

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Thursday, April 26, 1928.

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 E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
**Leather Strapping—** Charles Bond Co.  
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 E. F. Houghton & Co.  
 E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
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 Draper Corp.  
 Stafford Co. The  
**loom Drop Wires—** Crompton & Knowles Loom Works  
 Draper Corporation.  
 Greist Mfg. Co.  
 R. I. Warp Stop Equipment Co.  
 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
**Loom Harness—** Emmons Loom Harness Co.  
 Garland Mfg. Co.  
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 Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
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 Emmons Loom Harness Co.  
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 E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
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 E. F. Houghton & Co.  
 N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  
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 L. Sonneborn Sons Inc.  
 Standard Oil Co.  
 The Texas Co.

**Lug Straps—** Charles Bond Co.  
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 E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co.  
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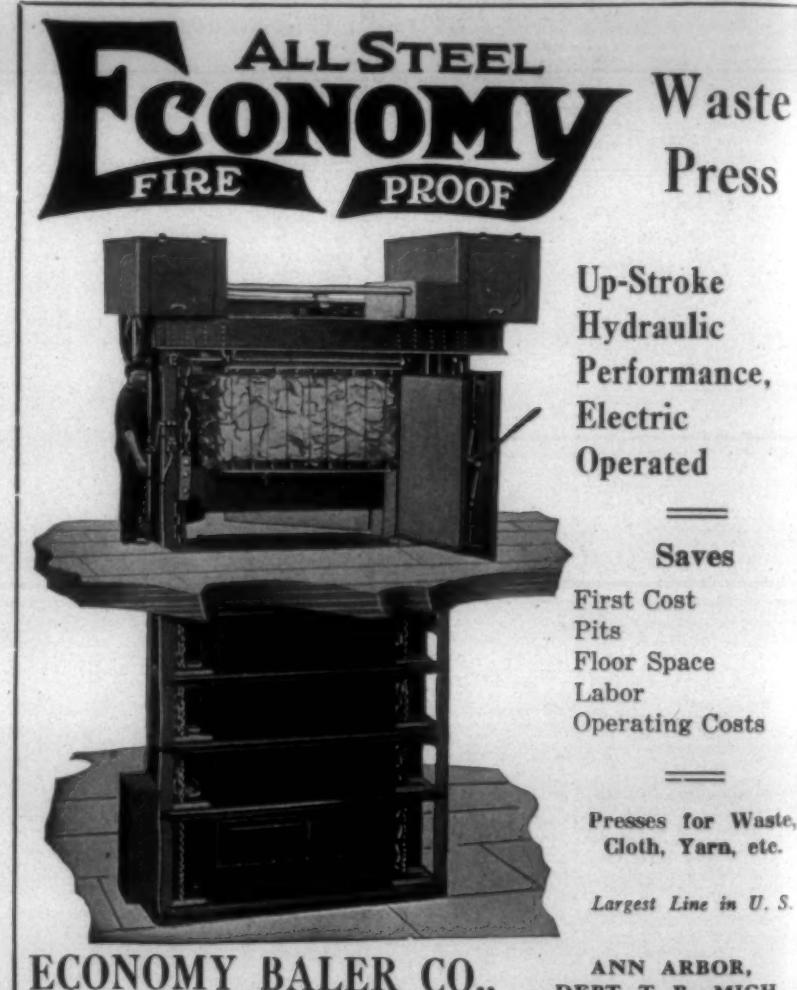
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Presses for Waste, Cloth, Yarn, etc.

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GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

Thursday, April 26, 1928.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Being the pioneers in the manufacture of Thin Boiling Starches, we are gratified at the widespread recognition they have received.

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Its outstanding features are Strength, Durability, Economy and satisfactory service through a long term of years.

All due to proper designing and combining of the Lane standard of raw materials.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.



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## WILLIAMS Automatic SHUTTLES

*for Super Results and  
Better Fabrics*

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2. Four Groove Unbreakable Spring
3. Selected Air-dried Wood  
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4. Extra smooth finish
5. Tips made secure
6. New One-piece Eye
7. Outside Leg in Eye



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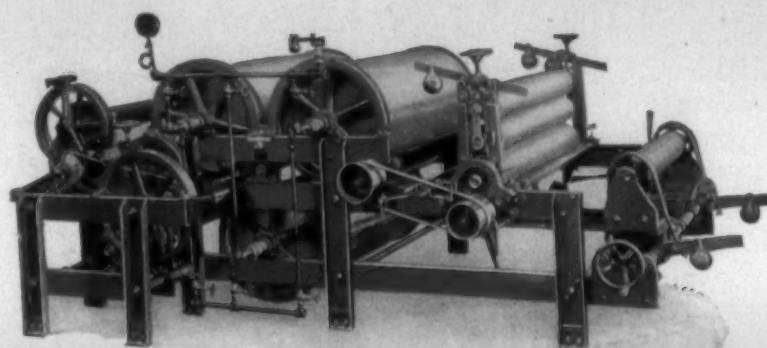
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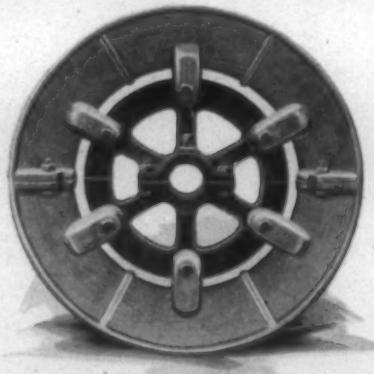
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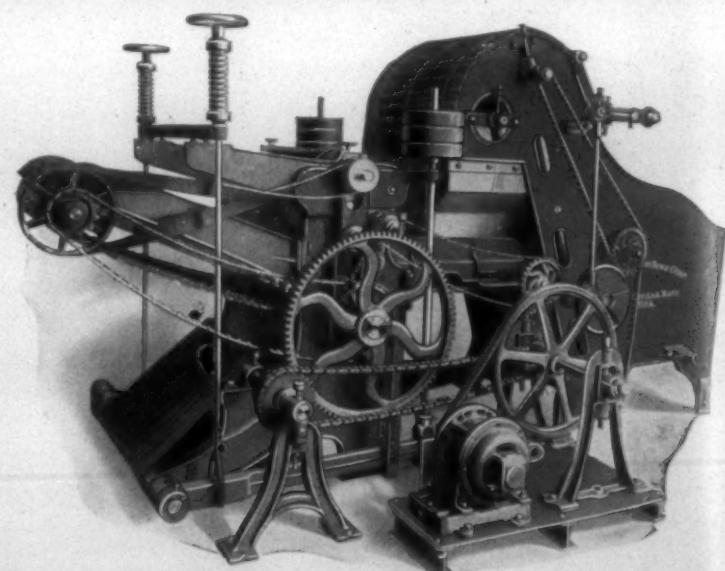
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*Builders of Cotton Stock Drying Machines  
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Fred H. White, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

# HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., APRIL 26, 1928.

## *News of the Mill Villages*

### WARE SHOALS, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin M. Manley announce the marriage of their daughter, Callie, to Mr. James F. Poore, April 14th. The above announcement will be of much interest in Ware Shoals. Miss Manley is a popular young lady of this town. Mr. Poore is a prominent young man of Ware Shoals and holds a responsible position with the Ware Shoals Bleachery. Mr. and Mrs. Poore will be at home after April 21st.

Mrs. W. H. Still, of Salisbury, N. C., is visiting her father, W. C. Manley, who has been ill for some time. She will also visit Rev. J. H. Washington of Laurens before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude McCurry and daughter, Joanne, Mrs. Marvin Manley and daughter, Callie and Mrs. W. H. Still spent Saturday in Greenwood.

Mrs. P. W. Troutman and daughter's have returned home, after spending some time with Mrs. Troutman's mother, who has been ill at her home in Greenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Truman May are receiving congratulations on the arrival of a daughter, March 31st, 1928.

Mr. H. E. McCurry spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Claude McCurry. MACK.

### LAFAYETTE, ALA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are glad to say that our mill, which has been stopped for the last few weeks, is expected to start the 23rd of this month, with the same help; we have all enjoyed fishing during the vacation but will be glad to get back to work.

Mr. Nathan Dearman, overseer of spinning, was glad to see news of Donald Saltonstall, of Uniontown, Ala., who was an old friend of his at Stonewall, Miss.

Our superintendent, Mr. L. W. Layfield, claimed he couldn't hear over the radio until the ball season came in; now he can tell just how

many bags of peanuts were sold during the game.

We think the prize letter plan a good idea and congratulate the winners.

Our baseball boys played their opening game Saturday, LaFayette vs. Opelika; score 5 to 3 in favor of Opelika; we hope to do better next time. TILLIE.

### ATCO, GA.

It won't be long now till summer. They are cleaning out the swimming pool here.

Mrs. J. C. Truett and baby, of Macon, are spending the week with her mother, Mrs. Annie Cobb.

Mr. Cochran and family have moved to the country. We will miss them.

We have missed Mr. J. P. McCoy this week; he is out resting. He has been spooler room overseer boss for about eight years. Oscar McCoy is in his place.

Pocahontas District School of Instruction will meet next Saturday, April 28th, in Rome, Ga. All Pocahontas are urged to attend.

Mrs. Stella Hawkins and son mofored to Augusta last week.

ROSE.

### RHODHISS, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Everybody enjoyed your short visit recently, and we all hope that you will come again.

Our mills have not had to curtail yet, and if good running work, and contented help will prevent such a calamity, we will not have to stop.

Our company has made so many improvements in the mills and villages here in the past two years, that they are too numerous to mention. You saw how beautifully the mill yard was being fixed—a nice lawn bordered with shrubbery.

This is truly a healthy location in the foot hills, of the Old North State, a few miles from Hickory.

The Southern Power Co. has a big dam across the Catawba river, between our two villages, and another new dam, down the river, will back the water up to our village, making it an ideal place for fishing and picnics.

Superintendent J. P. Culee and his overseers from the Kesler Mill, Salisbury, paid a visit to our superintendent, T. M. McIntyre, and our mills, Easter Monday. They are a fine set of gentlemen and we hope they enjoyed their visit as much as we enjoyed having them.

SLIM.

### DRAPER, N. C.

#### Mutual Aid Group is Organized

A cooperative organization known as the Draper American and Wearwell Sheetng Mutual Aid Association has been organized at Draper along lines similar to the Mutual Aid organizations in Leaksville and Spray plants. The membership in this association is limited to the employees of the Draper plants and the Welfare Departments. A constitution and by-laws have recently been adopted and the organization is already functioning.

S. T. Anderson is president; the other officers are G. W. Chaney, vice-president, A. D. Pratt, secretary-treasurer, and J. O. Newton, assistant secretary. One other member of the directors, with these officers constitutes the Executive Committee. The membership of the Relief Committee is composed of the vice-president, Mr. Chaney, Frank Howard, C. W. Gallagher, I. E. Hicks, E. T. Gilley, for the Welfare Department, and Tyler Broadnax, colored, who represents the colored membership.

Mr. G. C. Truslow, superintendent of the plants, is very enthusiastic over the splendid beginning of the association. The membership is almost one hundred per cent of the employees of the Draper plants.

## Becky Ann's Own Page

More Contest letters of "one page," than can be used this week! We will publish them next week and then let the judges decide which is best.—Aunt Becky.

### CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.

Everybody is enjoying the BULLETIN and especially the HOME SECTION.

Come on, baseball team! The bats have begun to crack, for the C. F. High School boys are training under the direction of Mr. J. V. Martin, high school mathematician and athletic teacher. The first practice game with C. F. Mill team was won by the H. S. team.

Friday evening, April 13th, must have been a lucky day for the C. F. H. boys, for they defeated McCormick High 15 to 5. Everybody seems to have the baseball spirit and, believe me, we will have some ball games this year; the C. F. H. boys have been defeated only once and that makes them play only harder.

We certainly have fine Sunday schools here, and if strangers or friends happen to be in our town on Sunday, they will find a welcome at the Methodist church they will not soon forget.

### ROSEBUD.

### CHESTER, S. C.

### Aragon-Baldwin Mill.

The new addition to our mill will soon be completed. It is modern in every detail.

The new Baldwin drug store is now open for business. We also have a new cash-and-carry store.

Miss Lucile Clark gave a tacky party at the club house Friday afternoon. Miss Mary Adleyheimer won first prize for being the tackiest and Miss Ernestine Hurley won second prize.

Mr. B. N. Hamrick has resigned his position here as second hand in weaving and accepted a similar position at High Shoals, N. C. We are sorry to have them leave us.

Those attending the County Baptist S. S. Convention from here were Rev. and Mrs. A. L. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Inman, Mrs. Annie White, Misses Ruth Smith, Louise Benson, Rev. G. E. Wren, J. W. Mahaffey, Joe Hudson and Tom Benson.

Mr. Maxey Young spent Sunday with his parents in Winnboro, S. C.

Mrs. T. C. Wade and son, Buck, spent the week-end in Union, S. C.

Mr. Stevenson has to scrape the streets every week now, as Mr. McCowan has a new Ford coach and keeps the streets all torn up.

### TOM.

### RAMSEUR, N. C.

#### Columbia Mfg. Co.

Mr. Sam Clarke and family, of Durham, spent the week-end with Mrs. D. A. Kivett.

Miss Ora Souther and Mr. James Trogdon were married April 6th. We wish for them a happy married life.

Mr. Howerton and Miss Maude Clarke, of Durham, visited Mrs. J. S. Sykes Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Vila and daughter spent Saturday with Misses Bessie and Lucy Brantley.

Miss Onie McNeil and Mr. J. M. Cox were happily married last week.

Mrs. Clarence Luck, of Asheboro, is spending the week with her mother, Mrs. Lineberry.

Mr. J. C. Craven, our popular mechanic, has accepted a position with the Ramseur Roller Mill. We feel that our loss is their gain, for we know all the girls will want their mothers to use Ramseur flour.

### BLONDIE.

### HIGH POINT, N. C.

#### Highland Mill News.

Miss Myrtle Glover spent Easter at her home in Gastonia, N. C.

Mrs. L. M. Young and her daughter, Ruth, Mrs. F. C. Utley and daughter, Nan, and Miss Inez Varner all spent Easter in Asheville, N. C.

We are very sorry to say that one of our friends, Mrs. E. Lanier, passed away April 10th; she had been sick nearly a year.

Mrs. Kitty Morrison passed away April 19th. She was only sick a short while.

Mr. D. A. Price got hurt last Saturday and is unable to walk. He was playing ball with his team.

### RUTH.

### CHEROKEE FALLS, S. C.

Our mill is still on full time and everybody's happy. To the delight of all the children, school will close Friday night, April 27th.

The following programs have been announced for the week:

The Music Club, of which Elizabeth Logan is teacher, will give a recital on Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. All lovers of music are invited.

A fairy musical play, "Midsummer Eve," will be presented on Thursday night at 8 o'clock, and on Friday night (the closing night) will be the graduation exercises.

Mr. Gold, formerly of Ellenboro, N. C., and Miss Poteat, two talented musicians, gave a very delightful musical concert at the school house

last Thursday evening. Miss Poteat and Mr. Gold have both been taking work at the Shenandoah Conservatory in Dayton, Va.

The "Merry Music Club" and "The Bluebird Club" held their last meeting of this season at the teacherage Monday afternoon.

The Men's Baraca Class, of which E. E. Abernathy is teacher, enjoyed a fish supper in the basement of the church last Friday night; fish stew, fried fish and all the dressing, such as pickles, lettuce, loaf, crackers, etc., made the menu.

The Rev. B. M. Davison, of Spartanburg, preached at the Cherokee Falls Baptist church last Sunday night.

### POLLY ANN.

### KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

The revival at the First Baptist church is being well attended, and may go on another week. Much good is being done. There is one beginning at the Second church the 30th of April, and one at Grace on "Mothers' Day."

The 16 German mill men who are touring the United States, visited the Dilling and Cora Mills Tuesday.

Mrs. C. B. Hayes, formerly of the Phenix Mill, died at her home at Mount Holly Friday and was brought here Sunday where the funeral was held at the Methodist church and the body buried in Mountain Rest cemetery.

There has been a large number of sick folks lately, but most of them are better. Mrs. J. A. Davis and Mr. John Morrison are not able to be out and Mrs. John George is real sick at the Shelby hospital. Her mother, Mrs. Frank Ballard, is with her most of the time.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Charles spent the week-end at Union, S. C., where her sister was in a hospital seriously ill.

Mr. C. J. Gault visited his father at Spartanburg, S. C., Sunday; the old gentleman has been sick for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Vine went to Shelby Saturday on business.

Miss Ruth Navy, of Charlotte, spent the week-end here in the home of her uncle, Mr. Frank Navy.

### POLLY.

### ERLANGER, N. C.

Mr. J. M. Bosworth moved his family to Proximity (Greensboro) last Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Cox moved Friday to Lexington, Route 6. Mr. Cox will continue to work here.

Mrs. O. G. Lewis received a message Saturday saying her father was very ill, with little hope for his recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hearne announce the birth of a daughter Saturday morning; "Dores Lorane" weighs 7 pounds.

The little baby boy of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Robertson is ill with pneumonia.

Mr. J. J. Rickey, who has been in a hospital for treatment, has returned to his home, feeling fine.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Barnes has moved into the house formerly occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Cox.

Mr. J. P. Hayes left last Tuesday for Charlotte.

Mr. Al G. Simerson, of Greensboro, spent the week-end here with his brother, Mr. W. L. Simerson.

Mrs. J. W. Reid, of Lexington, and son, John W., Jr., spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Corbin.

The latest news is an automobile accident; one man hurt but not seriously.

MRS. R. H. CLAYTON.

#### CAROLEEN, N. C.

The P. T. Association put on a play, "The Zander-Gump Wedding," at Caroleen school, April the 14th, which sure was fine. "Uncle Bim" and the widow "Zander" were married; and "Major Whipple" performed the ceremony. Nearly all the comedies were represented, and the play was such a success that it was put on at Henrietta, April 17. The proceeds of the play will go toward beautifying the school grounds.

Our ball team is getting in good shape. They beat Henrietta recently, and will play the fast Lockhart team, the 21st.

We have excelline schools at both Caroleen and Henrietta—both grammar and high-school with Prof. Lovelace superintending them all,—Elm, at Caroleen, Elm, at Henrietta, and the Caroleen — Henrietta High.

Our people sure do go to church here. We had 312 in the Baptist church Sunday school, and 106 in the B. Y. P. U. last Sunday, and it was raining. So you see they don't mind bad weather.

Come to see us. "Aunt Becky."

TONY.

#### HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

##### Merrimack Mill

Everybody is happy here, because we are running full time under the best management in Alabama.

Sgt. Sammie Baker, of Merrimack, will fight Billy Alger of Phoenix, Arizona, 10 rounds tonight in New York, to decide which will fight the champion, Joe Dundee.

The new E Model looms that replaced the 360 H Models, are now running right along.

Raymond Jones, has moved to

Decatur, to become second hand in night spinning at the Connecticut Mill.

Dago Chaney has returned from Chatanooga, and we welcome him to our ball team.

The J. J. Bradley school ball team beat Rizen school of Dallas, recently, 6 to 5. It was an interesting game.

Merrimack Council, No. 4, J. R. O. U. A. M., is doing good work here, having secured 150 new members here in the past two months.

"Fiddling" Jackson, of Merrimack and the string band, is going to Chatanooga, Tenn., to take part in the biggest "fiddling" contest ever staged in the South.

Miss Mattie Bell Chaney, has returned to the Women's College at Monetgomery, Ala.

Rev. J. M. Gibbs, left Monday, for Nashville, Tenn., to attend school.

Mr. L. C. Watson was seen riding Sunday with his best girl, and looked mighty happy.

We had a bad fire recently—the first in a year. The D. C. Finney place and three stores which the Merrimack Company had just added to their property, was burned out, with a loss of around \$15,000.

T. B. Newry and Fannie Teague, recently answered the last roll-call.

Learning More.

#### FRIES, VA.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We never would have thought that you would have made a "flying trip" across the Virginia line without landing here; yet, in the HOME SECTION, we see that you "lit" at Martinsville. Did you break your propellor, or just run out of fuel? Or perhaps you thought we had no landing field. Next time you "fly" this high, please give us at least a "nose dive" or "tail spin" and "vol-plane glide." We will let you light on our ball ground. By the way, we beat Independence Friday, 18 to 5 in a game.

Superintendent Bolton went to Winston-Salem Friday to meet his wife, who has been visiting relatives in Rockingham and Fayetteville, N. C., since Christmas. Her health seems to be improved.

Our textile club which has been meeting each Friday evening at the "Y," enjoyed an ice cream and cake treat after the business hour last Friday and voted to have monthly out-door meetings through the summer, provided our mill continues on a 4-day schedule. This club has been an inspiration to all the 30 or 40 members, and well worth the time and energy expended by the promoters and leaders. The spinning room furnished excellent string music.

Gus Roberts, our former superintendent, sent us a card from Fort

Worth, Texas, saying "board was free, and gas only 12 cents." You can't fool us, Gus; you either have some good kin folks out there, or else you have been voting "oil right."

Good luck and good wishes to the editor, contributors and readers of HOME SECTION.

Georgia Cracker.

#### HONEA PATH, S. C.

##### Chiquola Mfg. Co.

We are having a series of meetings at the Methodist church this week. Rev. Keller, the pastor, is doing the preaching.

The B. Y. P. U. had a rally meeting at the First Baptist church last Sunday and had good attendance from most all unions.

The Chiquola Mfg. Co. has secured group insurance for their employees, the employee paying part and the company paying the balance. About 90 per cent has the protection.

Mr. T. C. Shirley, Sr., had the misfortune to lose his son last week.

Mrs. L. M. Henderson is sick at this writing.

Mr. E. C. Conner motored to Ninety-Six, S. C., last Sunday.

The measles seems to be on the mend.

Aunt Becky, we hope you will pay us a visit soon and see our village.

NIGHT HAWK.

#### BROOKFORD, N. C.

This is about two miles from Hickory and one of the most picturesque spots in the State. High hills, capped with cottages; deep ravines, lovely trees and shrubbery, nestled among which the Brookford Mills, modern in every particular, hums merrily.

High above all, and before one even sees the village, one finds a large and commodious Grammar and High School building, built of brick, and as nice as any school anywhere.

M. A. Bolick is treasurer of the mill and D. L. Howard is superintendent; J. C. Byars, overseer carding; J. H. Gains, overseer spinning; C. R. Thompson, overseer weaving; R. L. Lipscomb, overseer the cloth room; J. J. Stepp, master mechanic; E. L. McCormick, designer, and B. M. Hayes, general mill man.

All of these are high-type gentlemen, courteous and efficient, and the employees are mighty fine and are interested in their community.

#### YORK, S. C.

Aunt Becky:

We were certainly glad to have you with us last week. I'm sure you enjoyed your visit even though it was not "extended," and hope it

won't be long until you return; it was indeed a pleasure for the writer to meet you. Most of our employees knew you. I certainly have enjoyed the book, "Driven From Home," and have passed it on to others that they may read it. Reading a book is our girls' "hobby."

Mr. Clarence O. Kuester, of Charlotte, delivered an address to the congregation of the First Baptist church Sunday morning; I'm sure everybody enjoyed it.

Mr. E. A. Horton, our master mechanic, is improving nicely; he is able to sit up now.

Mrs. Kate Black has organized a Ladies' Aid Society in our village, the first meeting being held at the home of Mrs. T. N. Baker.

Mr. B. W. Huddleston is a patient in Fennell Hospital at Rock Hill, for appendix trouble; his many friends wish for him a speedy recovery.

Mr. G. W. White, overseer spinning, motored to Davidson, N. C., for the week-end and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. R. A. McGinis.

Aunt Becky, there are four things I don't like to be bothered while doing; they are: writing to the HOME SECTION, "making love," "counting my money" and eating African style spaghetti or chicken soup.

C. L. C.

#### LEXINGTON, N. C.

##### Red Bank Mill

Aunt Becky and readers of HOME SECTION, are all welcomed to visit Red Bank. Among the scenes are our new baseball diamond and the new water tank that is being erected,—75 feet tall.

We have organized our baseball team and we have an excellent captain,—Bub Douglas. We hope to have some "Baby Ruths" and "Ty Cobbs" before long.

All of us enjoyed a visit paid by a real large man last week, who claimed to be "Aunt Becky's" brother. He said he could "beat Aunt Becky up, because she was small." But this doesn't prove right every time. Does it Aunt Becky? (No—indeed.—Aunt Becky.)

TILLIE.

#### CHINA GROVE, N. C.

##### The China Grove Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I guess it is about time to pass along a few news items to you again.

During the past two months we have had at least four marriages. Mr. Robert Mauldin and Miss Mazie Bailey, Mr. Hudson Williams and Miss Fannie Lucas, Mr. Luther Stirewalt and Miss Annalene Casper, Mr. Bill Mullinax and Miss Curly Nichols.

Mr. R. B. Sides, made quite a long

trip to see his sick brother, Mr. J. M. Sides, who resides at Dothan, Ala., 610 miles from here. Mr. Sides made this long trip through the country in his car.

Mr. R. L. Moore and family have come to us from Gastonia, and they are running a boarding house here.

Mr. Johnnie Mathews of the office force has been sick for the past three weeks, having pneumonia. He is better now and will resume his duties soon.

Miss Edna Bostian is spending the week with Miss Beulah Vernon Hurley, at Chester, S. C.

Several people from here motored over to Winston-Salem, to see the early morning Easter exercise of the Moravian church, arriving there about midnight. But Mr. John Mahery simply could not stay awake until day so he returned home, missing all the splendor of the service.

Mr. W. C. Jordan, overseer of spinning room at mill No. 2, says that everybody is happy here because we are running full day and night.

VIOLA BOSTIAN.

#### KERSHAW, S. C.

Mrs. M. A. Crolley returned home last week from the Rock Hill hospital, where she has been under treatment and is much improved.

Mr. E. L. Skipper, general manager of the Fort Mill Manufacturing Company, visited Mr. J. B. Bozeman Sunday morning, and when he left town he passed the writer headed toward Florida in high speed like he was going all the way. Hope he found his way back to Fort Mills, S. C.

Mr. Jim Mahaffey, overseer of cloth room at Lancaster, and his family visited Mr. R. H. Turner, overseer of weaving, here, Sunday afternoon and both families motored to Camden on a pleasure trip.

Mr. J. T. Ficklin and family and Mr. Ficklin's sister of Fort Mill, visited Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ficklin, Sunday afternoon, and just as they were starting back to Fort Mill, he seemed to have the "Kershaw Blues." We hope it did not make him very sick.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Ferguson and R. H. Turner motored to Lancaster Saturday afternoon, shopping.

Mr. and Mrs. James McInvaille, Mr. Grover McInvaille of Clinton, S. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence McInvaille, of Whitmire, S. C., visited relatives here last week-end.

Mr. M. A. Crolley visited Camden, S. C., Saturday afternoon on business.

We are glad to say that Miss Viola Turner is out again after being ill for a few days.

Mr. G. T. Catoo and family spent Friday, in Lancaster, with relatives.

A READER.

#### ROSEMARY, N. C.

The High School of Rosemary had a very interesting Fiddlers Convention Friday night. The prizes were given to the following: E. P. Baker, "fiddler;" Mr. Steel, banjo player; Miss Bonan, ukelele player; Mr. Bishop, clog dancer; Miss Mosely, Charleston dancer, and Harvey Saunders, singer.

The B. Y. P. U. delegates of the Rosemary Baptist church attended the B. Y. P. U. Convention at Scotland Neck, N. C., during the weekend.

Mrs. J. E. Buck, who has been at Norfolk, Va., has returned home.

The Christian church of Rosemary had a dedication service last Sunday.

The orchestra and glee clubs of the local high school went to Greensboro last week to the musical festival, sponsored by the N. C. C. W., and brought back two of the cups.

BLUE EYES.

#### NEWBERRY, S. C.

##### Newberry Cotton Mill.

Jess Jones attended the Shrine meet at Rock Hill. He is a good double for Valentino when dressed up in that little red cap.

Millard Hardeman is going to run for coroner, with Pope Thompkins as a campaign manager. Take our advice, Millard, and don't put out any Liberty bonds.

The race for president of the Baldhead Club resulted in a tie, with Cecil Thomas, Ike Shealy and Hop Franklin leading. They were closely followed by E. G. Waits, Lonnie Dickart and John Ergle.

John Lewis, Amick, Krell and Creek were supposed to have gone fishing last Monday night. Later information proves that the first three gentlemen were the fishermen and the last named was the fish. He rode the well known goat.

There is some talk of putting Hawkshaw on my trail. Keep everything mum, 'cause things are warming up sure enough.

Dewey Kinard's class met at the club Friday night. Tom Davis does not belong to this class, so light refreshments were served.

Baseball opens up here next Saturday. Baseball is surely a democratic sport. You can holler, chew tobacco, eat peanuts and do all of those things at a baseball game that would be frowned upon elsewhere.

Our team lost their first game at Laurens, 6 to 4. That was pretty good, though, with three of their old timers missing. They will be present next Saturday.

Spring is here again. The young men walk around with their chests puffed out, and the girls preen and smirk. Oh, well!

VERITAS.

## Truth Crushed To Earth

By

MRS. ETHEL THOMAS

(Continued from Last Week)

### CHAPTER XVI

Stern and unrelenting, absolutely indifferent to her beauty, John stood with folded arms and waited, his cool, calm eyes looking upon the guilty, cowering woman as if she had been an utter stranger. To his mind there came the famous lines by Kipling:

"The female of the species  
Is more deadly than the male."

The veil had been lifted from his eyes, and with a growing wonder, he saw her as she was, a heartless, soulless shell, possessed of many devils. She, a married woman, had used every artifice to ensnare him. Virtue, honor, principle, truth were nothing to her. He understood now that her pentience had all been a sham, he shuddered involuntarily to think that any human being should dare trifle with such a sacred subject as salvation.

Marjorie, like a tigeress at bay, glared at him in terror, realizing that she had been caught in her own trap and that there was no way of escape. A sickening sensation of utter defeat, swept over her and left her weak, faint and despairing.

"Oh, John! you are cruel!" she cried, desperately, flinging out her hands in appeal. "For love of you, I am what I am! Love of you and jealousy of Virginia, made me do it! Oh, John don't look at me like that! I'd rather you'd strike me!"

John's lips curled scornfully and he patted his foot impatiently. It did not seem necessary to remind Marjorie that she came to his home under false colors,—posing as single, even before she knew of Virginia. Jealousy did not prompt that first false step, when she had written, asking for an invitation. And why should she be jealous of Virginia?

"John, speak to me! Will you never forgive me?" Marjorie was now in tears, and made a pathetic picture. "I truly am sorry John,—I never dreamed of causing so much mischief, or bringing so much misery to myself and others, and my punishment is more than I can bear!"

Still John did not speak, though his breast heaved painfully, as he exerted all his will power to hold in leash the words of scathing denunciation and reproach, that leaped to his tongue. If she had only been a man, John would have gloried in administering punishment.

Marjorie saw very plainly that the more she said the sterner John grew, and she staggered blindly for the door, crossed the hall to her room, closed and locked the door,

## They're All There

From the doffer boys, the spinners, the weavers on up to the overseers, superintendents and even the mill owners, they're all there in the

## Becky Ann Books

Aunt Becky Ann (Mrs. Ethel Thomas) writes of Southern mill life as no other author has ever done. Her thrilling romances throb with life and love in the mill villages, grip your interest and hold it to the last line.

### Read

**Only a Factory Boy**

**Hearts of Gold**

**Will Allen—Sinner**

**The Better Way**

**A Man Without a Friend**

**Driven From Home**

PRICE \$1.00 EACH

Order from

**Clark Publishing Co.**

**Charlotte, N. C.**

## Nobodys Business

By Gee McGee,

### HOW TO BE HAPPY THOUGH MARRIED

Keep your mouth shut while your wife is talking, and if she ever stops—just keep on a-saying nothing.

I have been trying to figger out whether the law would hang Hickman before sending him to the pen for life, or send him to the pen for life after hanging him. Those 2 sentences starin' him in the face is enough to give him the indigestion.

Florida to California: "Yes, that may be true, but we ain't never had no big dams to bust and kill a bunch of our citizens."

reward: i will pay 4\$ for the arrest of the feller or fellers who tore down my lot fence last nite with their old ford and let my calf in with her ma and suck all the milk ansoforth and scare my best beef bull put nigh to death and knocked my beef waggin wheels off and turned over my wife's wash tub full of livers ansoforth and broke my beef scale so's they will give 16 ounces to the lb. insted of 12 ounces. whoever done this will be took to law and if the law can't handle him or her, i can with 2 of bummingest fists that ever hung to an elbow. rite or foam all you hear about this miss crent. you will hafta take a check for the reward till i get things straightened out again.

yores trulie,  
mike Clark, rfd.

The funniest thing about the cotton mill industry is—none of them are making any money, so they say; and half of them are curtailing, from all reports; the price of cotton goods is going down every day, from what I can hear; yet—new mills are being built all over the South, and the old ones are doubling their capacity, and still others are being talked about every day.

The fertilizer companies have put the price of raw acid so high a man cannot afford to buy it to mix with oak leaves and pine needles that he might rake up, and is therefore virtually forced to buy ready mixed manures. Everybody knows that 80 to 90 per cent of the actual weight going into a ton of fertilizer is acid. next to that comes sand. next to that comes potash. and next to that comes ammonia, the last named ingredient being the most essential to cotton and corn production than all the others combined.

MILLEN, GA.

Morgan Cotton Mills of Ga., Inc.

The Sunday school primary department was an interesting place Easter Sunday, with the little folks making ducks, chickens and bunnies, while they listened to the story of the resurrection.

drank a double dose of spirits of ammonia, and sat down to decide her next move, confident that John Ergle would really put his threat into execution unless she satisfied his code of honor and justice. She must try to make amendments somehow, but not on his terms!

Presently she tapped on Mother Ergle's door, and enquired after Virginia.

"She's comin' 'round all right," said Mother Ergle, cheerily, inviting Marjorie to enter. Marjorie hastily crossed the room, dropped on her knees by Virginia's bed and caught her hands in a close clasp.

"Oh, child! I have just found out your trouble and have come to take all the blame."

Mother Ergle came close to the bed and listened attentively and with snapping eyes to Marjorie's eloquent recital, punctuated with sighs, kisses and tears.

"Last night while going through my trunk, I came across a yellow wig that I wore once in a theatrical performance, and just for fun, put it on; the transformation was complete. Then I found that I had lost a letter, and thinking perhaps I had dropped it in John's study, I took a flash light and went to look for it, still wearing the wig and your wrap. A man who said his name was Sam Jones, saw me as I came out of the study, called me 'Virginia,' and just for fun, I called him 'Sam,' and told him I was hunting a letter and to please never tell he saw me out. You can see, dear that I was trying to protect your good name. He saw me home and bade me good night, believing I was you! Virgie, I am awfully sorry, I never dreamed of this. I wouldn't have had you suffer on my account for anything. Do forgive me! I'll do anything in the world to make amends."

"Of course, she didn't hear John call her, an' didn't hear us fussin' around last night. An' of course, she didn't lock John's door," snapped Mother Ergle.

"Why no! I didn't hear anything,—except—I thought I heard you and Virginia talking, sometime during the night," she stammered as John entered the room and saw Virginia's face aglow with happiness and her arms twined about Marjorie's neck.

"Oh, Mr. John! called Virginia, "Miss Marjorie has cleared up the mystery. I'm so relieved and happy!"

"Why Virgie, I knew last night that it wasn't you I saw," John smiled. Then to Marjorie in a matter-of-fact tone:

"Bring the wig, please, and let Virginia see it." Mrs. Ergle smiled approval and slyly winked at him.

"Why, of course!" beamed Marjorie, rising at once, and running to her room her cheeks blazing and her hands clenched. John would have his way,—there was no escape from him! Well he should never know how he hurt her!

She donned the wig, and Virginia's wrap then skipped back for inspection, hiding her wrath behind a smiling face.

Thursday, April 26, 1928. Home Section Southern Textile Bulletin

"Well!" exclaimed Mother Ergle. "If that don't beat all! In a dim light she would pass easy for Virgie." Virginia looked upon her in perplexity, a question in her eyes. She turned to John who was now sitting by the bed, holding her hands.

"What is it, little sister? Anything that worries you shall be straightened out."

"Oh, nothing, Mr. John!" she faltered. Not for worlds would she hurt him with one word concerning the woman whom he loved. But if Marjorie was capable of such deception, if she was such a perfect actress, how could anyone ever trust her? It must have been she who locked John in,—and what was her letter, that it must be searched for in the dead hours of the night?

"I am so thankful that Miss Loring has cleared my name,—and that I have not lost your confidence," said Virginia, with a pathetic smile as she nervously twisted a button on John's coat. John patted her hand:

"By the way, Marjorie, I don't know as I really care for the wig, since you have so generously made amends. It may be that you and your husband will find it useful again in private theatricals; but let's hope you will never again use it to impersonate some innocent girl." Then turning to his mother, John added as Virginia sat up with her big serious eyes full of incredulous concern, her hands trembling in his strong firm clasp, her breath coming in gasps.

"I suppose Marjorie has told you that she has been suddenly called home, and will start on the 6 o'clock train?"

Both Mrs. Ergle and Virginia were stricken speechless. Marjorie married! And she had flirted outrageously with John. Married! Amazement and indignation were plainly stamped on Mother Ergle's face as she uttered a very expressive and comprehensive:

"Well!" Then glancing at the clock as it struck 12. "Why, I forgot all about dinner! I'll go an' see about it, John, you stay here with Virgie. Marjorie, we'll excuse you if you want to be packing." And she held the door open for her guest to pass out. And Marjorie, her proud head held high and defiant, left the room, pausing at the door for one more hungry yearning look at John, the one man in all her experience with men, who had been able to resist her. For a fleeting moment she thought with bitter regret of her sinful, wasted life, and would have given her life for a conscience void of offense.

"Oh, Mr. John, I am so sorry. So sorry!" was all Virginia could say, as she thought how terribly humiliated and hurt John must be to find Marjorie not only false, but really wicked.

"I am sorry, too, for her sinful life; but oh, child, what a relief to have the scales fall from my eyes, and to see her as she really is. The pain and perplexity, the distrust and uncertainty,—the discovery, hideous though it is,—to find that one so exquisitely lovely in form and features can be so in league with the powers of evil, is a lesson

The Baptist Tabernacle Sunday school of Atlanta, generously donated \$20 toward furnishing our primary department, and the gift is truly appreciated.

Mr. Wright and family have moved to the country, near Swainsboro.

The school gave an Easter egg hunt last Friday, and every egg was found.

Mr. Grover Amons, who has been in the hospital for two weeks is improving and his friends look forward to his coming back home. He spent Easter Sunday with his parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Felton and daughter, Evelyn, and Mr. George Springs, motored to Savannah, and spent the day at Tybee Beach.

Mr. Augus Babb lost his new Chevrolet by fire.

Mr. John Oford is improving after an operation, in Mulkie Hospital, for appendicitis.

All the children who have been out sick with measles, are now back in school.

ELMA.

YORK, S. C.

Aunt Becky:

I heartily agree with you that all the correspondents should make their letters short as possible, to allow space for more nice mill villages.

The writer in company with Messrs. Polk and Jeff Warlick, J. W. White and Floyd Wilson, returned from a trip to Wilmington, N. C., where we spent a few days with the good family—of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Warlick,—Mr. Warlick being boss carder at the Delgado Mill. His hobby is catching Flounders, (fish) and Aunt Becky, "My hobby is eating them." We certainly enjoyed this trip to the coast.

The hospitable home of Messrs. Polk and Jeff Warlick in the Neely Mill village, was the scene of a happy reunion Sunday, the occasion being the celebration of the 48th anniversary of Messrs. Polk and Jeff Warlick, twin brothers, well known and highly esteemed citizens of the Neely Mill community. The dinner was a most bountiful affair, the table literally loaded with good things to eat such as York county house wives know how to prepare, topped off with a great white frosted birthday cake, decorated with 48 lighted pink candle. On account of the inclement weather, only a few relatives attended; those present were: the twin brothers, Mr. Brown Ferguson and family; Mr. G. W. White and family; Mr. Floyd Wilson and family.

C. L. C.

SELMA, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I know I am a very poor excuse for a news writer, but just for fun I am going to try my luck. To begin with, we had a fine Easter program, well carried out by all the children.

Mr. G. F. Brietz and family, with Mr. Joe Morgan spent Easter at Winston-Salem, enjoying the Easter service of the Moravian church.

Aunt Becky, there are trains, automobiles, trucks and airplanes, all passing around Selma; I think they were all bound for some place, with a carload of babies, and every one were wrecked right here and had to leave their baggage. I don't even try to count the new babies!

Well everyone is busy in their garden try-

ing to make something grow, and I, for one, have succeeded very well.

Say, do you know of any kind of glue that will hold a broken neck together? I am trying to learn to drive an Essex that I was crazy enough to buy,—so, if you see in the funny paper where old "Penny Wapsy" got her neck broken, just hurry down with some kind of patching rubber.

Mr. Vance Seawell is overseer of weaving now; all the others are just as they were when you visited us.

Penny-Wapsy.

#### CLINTON, S. C.

##### Lydia Mills

There is a move on to improve the appearance of our village, and everybody is busy in the gardens and flower yards. Our mill is on full time.

Mrs. Oscar Golightly, after an operation in a Greenville hospital, has so improved as to be able to return to her home.

Rev. R. B. Justice, our Baptist minister, goes to Winder, Ga., this week, to conduct a protracted meeting. This family have had as their guests over the week-end, Mr. N. W. Smith and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Loggins, all of Anderson, S. C.

Messrs. George Simmons, J. H. Peyer and J. R. Simmons, all of Gaffney, S. C., are overhauling our spinning frames.

Mr. and Mrs. A. O. Ashlin, of Turner's Falls, Mass., are now with us.

On Saturday night, April 14th, Miss Ruby Turner and Mr. Luther Medlock, both of Lydia Mill, were quietly united in marriage by Rev. Mauldin, of the Clinton Mills.

Our Men's Bible Class meets every Saturday night at 7:30. We had a good meeting last time, a fine Sunday school, and grand sermon by Rev. Justice, Sunday morning. At 7:30, Rev. J. W. Guy, of the Anti-Saloon League, of Columbia, gave us a powerful lecture.

At 2 o'clock, Sunday the South and Central Laurens Singing Convention met at Lydia Baptist church, and was much enjoyed.

Messrs. J. R. and C. T. Cobb motored to Columbia recently.

Mr. and Mrs. McCarn of High Point, N. C., and Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Bright were recent visitors to O. M. Lipe.

##### SMOKY.

##### SMOKE

The smoke that goes up in the air—

The smoke that settles down;

It dirties all the houses,

And smokes up all the town.

And when the people clean it up,

They get their hands all dirty;

And when they go and wash it off,

They get the water smutty.

The smoke that goes up in the air,

To join the clouds so fair;

And God upon his throne on high,

Paints lovely pictures in the sky.

John Henry Blackwell,  
Ware Shoals (S. C.) School.

(Now when a little boy can take a dirty thing like smoke, and make a pretty poem about it, you can just know he is a mighty bright boy.—*Aunt Becky.*)

learned. God has been good to me in showing me the truth and forever setting my mind at rest concerning the woman who came to us under false colors."

"But—but—don't you love her?" Virginia asked in a whisper.

"No, child, I do not. I have wondered why I could not. I think she is as soulless as she is heartless. I have done all I could to lead her to the Savior, but now, God forgive me, I don't even feel that I can pray for her. Thank God, she will soon be gone and our little home will be quiet and happy again."

John related to Virginia how the wind had whirled the letter and some leaves from under his study steps and stopped them at his feet. How he had wondered over the foreign postmark, and the address, Mrs. Jack L. Spencer, Cumberland Hotel, New York." The letter being open, he looked inside.

"And the letter began: 'My darling wife, Marjorie,' and ended, 'Your loving husband, Jack.' That was all I read of it, said John; all I needed. I knew at once it was Marjorie who was out last night, hunting for a letter. Then came the memory of her talent and craze for theatricals, and I knew everything. Her husband is fighting in France."

"But why should she impersonate me?" asked Virginia. John smiled, and shook his head. "Let's forget her, Virgie. You will get well right away, now, won't you?" very tenderly.

"Sure I will! I'm feeling fine, now—only I am sorry for her. Maybe she's been disappointed in love, or something, and it has made her hard and bitter," charitably.

"Sh! Let's change the subject," chided John. I'm wondering if you'll be able to play for church tomorrow."

"I'm sure I shall be well enough to try," smiled Virginia.

And in her room Marjorie knelt by her bed with her face buried in the pillow to stifle her sobs, and prayed as she never had in her life. She was passing through "Gethsemane," and realized that "Golgotha" was near.

#### CHAPTER XVII

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us  
To see oursel's as ithers see us!"

Marjorie was seeing herself at last, through the eyes of the good honest people who had entertained her the past several weeks, and was appalled at the picture. Her creed had been: "Better to reign in hell, than to serve in heaven."

She had been born with a spirit of egotism and the flattery which fed her vanity had resulted in a product of supreme selfishness,—a firm conviction that her beauty of form and feature,—her accomplishments and magnetic grace were all sufficient and irresistible.

(Continued Next Week)